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NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

Department of the Gulf.

Gen. Bailey's expedition from Baton Rouge into the interior of Louisiana and Mississippi consists of 3,000 cavalry, with a strong support of artillery. At last accounts the expedition occupied Clinton, La. This section of the country contains a majority of loyal people, and it is believed that this occupation is designed to be permanent.

Gen. Baldy Smith accompanied Gen. Canby on his recent trip to the vicinity of Mobile. He has not yet been assigned to any command. Large bodies of troops are leaving New-Orleans for the vicinity of Mobile.

Naval.

The United States steamer Arizona, one of the finest vessels in our navy, was destroyed by fire thirty miles below New-Orleans, on the 27th of February. Five of the crew perished. She had just been fitted out as flagship of the Gulf Squadron when this untoward event finished her career. The Arizona was a side-wheel steamer of 5 guns and 960 tuns burden. She was put in commission at Philadelphia, and made her first cruise March 11, 1863.

Southern News.

The new tax bill passed by the Rebel Congress levies a tax of eight per cent on all property not expressly taxed at a different rate; on specie and bills of exchange twenty per cent, and on currency five per cent. The interest on government bonds is taxed as income upon profits made by buying and selling merchandise or property of any description, between the years 1865 and 1866; a tax of ten per cent is levied, in addition to the tax on such profits, as incomes, and upon all profits exceeding twenty-five per cent a tax of twenty-five per cent is ordered. The property, the income and money of hospitals, asylums, churches, schools and charitable institutions are exempt from taxation. All property within the lines of the enemy is to be exempt from taxation as long as it remains within such lines.

The Richmond papers publish a correspondence between Gen. Sherman and the Rebel Gen. Wade Hampton in reference to the murder of Union foragers by men under the command of Hampton. Sherman says that he had been officially informed of the murder of his foragers in several instances, their bodies being labeled "Death to all Foragers," and that he has ordered a similar number of Rebel prisoners in his hands to be disposed of in like manner. In reply, Hampton says that he knows nothing of the matter in dispute, but characterizes Sherman's order of retaliation a deliberate murder, and says that for every Rebel soldier thus murdered he will execute two of Sherman's men, giving the preference to officers. The Rebel Senate has passed a vote of thanks to Hampton for his reply.

In the Rebel House of Representatives the only item of importance on the 9th inst. was the special order taken up, viz: the bill to increase the military force of the Confederate States, with the Senate amendment to insert after the fourth Section the following proviso: "*Provided*, That not more than twenty-five per cent of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act." The amendment was concurred in by a vote of 39 to 27.

The Whig publishes a dispatch from Fayetteville, N. C., dated March 5, which says: The Hon. Thos. Connelly, Member of the British Parliament, arrived here yesterday and took lodgings at the Fayetteville Hotel. He leaves for Richmond to-morrow. Much speculation is indulged in as to the object of his visit, but nothing trustworthy is known. *The Whig* says: Mr. Connelly, whose movements are thus announced, is an intelligent Irishman, well disposed toward the Confederate States. He is classed among the opposition Members of Parliament, and has doubtless come here on a tour of observation.

The bill for arming the Slaves has passed both Houses of the Rebel Congress. The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 9 to 8, the Virginia Senators voting for it in deference to the request of the Legislature. It is reported that negro pickets have already been seen in Lee's army.

Gen. Lee issued an official dispatch on the 8th inst. to the effect that Gen. Rosser had attacked the Yankees guarding the prisoners taken at Waynesborough from Early, capturing one cannon, some ambulances, and a few prisoners. During the fight a good many of Early's men escaped.

The Georgia State Senate has passed a resolution declaring that it does not concur with the recommendation of Gov. Brown for a State Convention by a vote of 20 yeas against 8 nays.

The North Carolina Legislature has passed a resolution protesting against the enlistment of negroes in the Confederate Army.

Miscellaneous.

Washington dates of the 10th inst. say that on the 6th inst. thirteen transports with troops from Fortress Monroe, accompanied by the gunboats Commodore Read and Yankee, proceeded up the Rappahannock on a raid, the principal object being the capture of a large quantity of tobacco known to have been sent from Richmond to Fredericksburg to be smuggled into our lines. On its way the expedition proceeded cautiously, and the gunboats scoured the river thoroughly for torpedoes. A schooner bound up, with a cargo of whisky and salt, was first captured by the Read, and the crew and cargo were removed and the schooner blown up by the Read. On arriving at Fredericksburg it was found to be garrisoned by a squad of Rebels, who, however, made no resistance. A body of troops and sailors were landed, who succeeded in capturing the tobacco. It was manufactured tobacco, amounting to ninety-five tuns, and is estimated to be worth $380,000. The country about Fredericksburg was scoured pretty effectually, and during the raid over 400 prisoners were taken. An extensive contraband trade has been organized by the Rebels on the Rappahannock, and this expedition was designed to break it up. As the vessels passed down the river on their return, numbers of deserters came off from the shores, eight of whom were from the 24th Virginia Cavalry. Our Washington correspondent says Singleton's first visit to Richmond was made in the interest of this tobacco speculation. Singleton arranged in Richmond for the acquisition of a vast quantity of tobacco, not by a purchase with greenbacks or seven-thirties; but by an operation that should supply the stinted Rebel army in and about the Richmond defenses with rations of meat, at the very time that the North was sacrificing men and money lavishly under Sherman, Sheridan and Grant, to cut Lee off from all his supplies of food. This anomalous enterprise and marvelously unpatriotic speculation is understood to have had five copartners besides the active manager—all New-Yorkers and McClellan Democrats—each of whom put in $50,000. The quarter of a million of capital in this pool was to be invested in bacon bought in Baltimore and exchanged in Fredericksburg for manufactured tobacco. The transaction of course had the cheerful assent of the Rebel Government and of Gen. Lee. President Lincoln's permit authorizing it is said by the Richmond papers to have been placed in the hands of the Rebel officer in charge of the tobacco, sent up from Petersburg and Richmond, and to have been produced and shown to the Union officer who proposed to seize and destroy it.

Nine steamers arrived at Annapolis on the 10th bringing about 3,000 Union prisoners, most of them in a sad state of emaciation, and nearly destitute of clothing. Several died on the passage, and five dead were taken from one boat. Some 1,500 of the poor fellows had to go to the hospital. A large number of Rebel prisoners passed through Baltimore on the same day. On the 7th inst. 450 paroled Union officers and 700 privates arrived at Annapolis from Rebel prisons. Another installment of Union prisoners reached Annapolis on the 12th, most of them very sick. Several of them died. Fifty-four were buried from the hospital at one time. Eight hundred and two more paroled Union prisoners arrived at Annapolis on Saturday. Five hundred and forty of them had to be sent to the hospital.

Col. Baker, by an ingenious device, has trapped and sent to Fort Lafayette and Governor's Island between 200 and 300 bounty-jumpers and deserters and 27 bounty brokers. The half of an up-town fire company figured among the jumpers.

On the 25th ult., Co. B of the 6th North Carolina Confederate Cavalry, which was raised in the western part of the State, came into our lines at Newbern, N. C., in a body, with their two Lieutenants, their horses and equipments, numbering over sixty men, and delivered themselves up to our commanding officers at Camp Palmer.

By an order of the War Department, all volunteer officers who are not mustered out at the exact date of the expiration of their enlistment, must remain in service till the end of the war or until the acceptance of their resignation. No officer is allowed to retain his commission beyond the time of his enlistment and then retire, making a personal convenience of the service.

Major T. C. Jamieson, 5th Rhode Island Artillery, who was lately tried by court-martial, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment at Norfolk, and to pay a heavy fine, is at once to be released by order of the President, who has examined the case, and disapproved the findings and sentence of the Court.

Jerome Clark, alias "Sue Munday," who, with other guerrillas, was captured a few days since in Kentucky, was tried at Louisville on the 15th on the charges of murder, throwing a train off the track and robbing the passengers and mails. He was found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. Gen. Palmer has approved the finding, and ordered that he be executed at 4 p. m. on the 16th at Louisville.

The bill providing for the mustering out of service with their regiments of such men as had enlisted for the unexpired terms of such regiments failed to pass the late session of Congress. It had been added to the Amendatory Enrollment bill, but was dropped during the closing hours of the session.

The New-York State Soldiers' Depot in this city has thrown open its doors to all escaped and paroled Union prisoners from the South. Every comfort to be found in a first-class hotel is here provided, and the friends of these heroes may now feel assured that they will be cared for.

A fight occurred at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, on Tuesday of last week, between the 3d United States colored artillery and a white regiment, resulting in the death of several negroes and one white soldier. The disagreement was regarding rations.

Deserters from Early's command, many of whom are daily coming within our lines, represent that his army has entirely melted out.

The President's offer of pardon to deserters is understood to apply to those now held under sentence as well as to such as may voluntarily return to duty.

GENERAL NEWS.

News from Washington.

The Amendatory Enrollment act has just been officially promulgated. It provides where any revised enrollment in any Congressional or draft district has been obtained or made, prior to any actual drawing of names from the enrollment lists, the quota may be adjusted and apportioned to such revised enrollment instead of being applied to or based upon the enrollment as it may have stood before the revision. In computing the quotas hereafter, credit shall be given for all men furnished by them respectively, and not heretofore credited during the present Rebellion, for any period of service not less than three months, calculating the number of days for which such service was furnished and reducing the same to years; provided such credits shall not be applied to the call for additional troops made by the President on the 24th of December, 1864. Persons who have been, or may hereafter be drafted under the provisions of the several acts to which this is an amendment for the term of one year, and who have actually furnished accepted substitutes not liable to draft for the term of three years, shall be exempt from military duty during the time for which such substitute shall not be liable to draft, not exceeding the time for which such substitute shall have been mustered into service. Intoxicated or insane substitutes will not be recognized. The law providing for recruiting in the Rebellious States for the benefit of loyal States is repealed. Any person or persons enrolled in any sub-district, may, after notice of a draft, and before the same shall have taken place, cause to be mustered into the service of the United States such number of recruits not subject to draft as they may deem expedient, which recruits shall stand to the credit of the persons thus causing them to be mustered in, and shall be taken as substitutes for such persons, or so many of them as may be drafted to the extent of the number of such recruits, and in the order designated by the principals at the time the recruits are thus, as aforesaid, mustered in. Acting assistant surgeons, contract surgeons and surgeons and commissioners on the enrolling boards while in the military service of the United States, shall hereafter be exempt from all liability to be drafted under the provisions of any act for enrolling and calling out the National forces. This act is now in effect. Nothing therein is to operate to postpone the pending draft, or interfere with the quotas assigned therefor.

The Senate has confirmed the nominations of Arnold Koekel as Judge of the United States District Court in the Western District of Missouri, and Samuel Hoard as postmaster at Chicago. The Senate has confirmed the following to be Major Generals by brevet: Brigadier-Generals John W. Turner, C. C. Andrews, John W. McMullen, Charles Craft, Henry E. Davis, and Alfred Sully. Brevet Brig.-Gen. Swayne is confirmed as Brigadier-General.

The President on the 9th nominated and the Senate unanimously confirmed Senator Harlan of Iowa, to be Secretary of the Interior, in place of Judge Usher, who has sent in his resignation to take effect on the 1st of May next.

Senator Harlan has not yet accepted the President's proffer of the Interior Department. His friends insist that to consent to be bound in the enormous jobs and contracts his predecessor seems so eager to dispose before retiring would indicate an unpardonable lack of self-respect.

John G. Nicolay, esq., the private secretary of President Lincoln, was nominated on the 11th for the post of Consul to Paris, to fill the vacancy created by the promotion of John Bigelow, the late incumbent, to the post of *Chargé d'Affaires* at the French court. The nomination was unanimously confirmed.

Bids for Government flour were opened at Washington on the 14th. All the No. 2, offered at $11 50 and under, was taken. No flour of any other grade was accepted; 74,100 barrels were offered; 11,600 barrels taken.

The new Revenue bill will take effect on the 1st of April. Copies will be distributed from the Commissioner's office in a few days, and the necessary instructions from Commissioner Lewis will soon follow.

The Hon. John P. Hale was confirmed Minister to Madrid, and the names of one hundred renominated postmasters were sent in to the Senate on the 10th inst.

Rumors prevailed on the 16th in Washington that a fresh deputation of Peace Commissioners had reached City Point from Richmond. They are, as yet, without confirmation.

President Lincoln was confined to his bed on the 14th inst. from a severe attack of influenza, and was consequently unable to receive visitors.

Hon. Freeman Clark, of New-York, was confirmed by the Senate as Controller of the currency on the 9th inst.

The President has appointed Green Clay Smith of Kentucky, Minister to Spain.

New-York.

Another railroad accident on the Hudson River Railroad occurred on the 8th instant. The draw-bridge at Peekskill had been opened to allow a sloop to pass through, when a special freight train, going north, rushed into the opening, the engineer not seeing, or not heeding, the danger-signals which are said to have been given. The locomotive and tender were precipitated into the water, four of the cars broken to pieces, and two more thrown on the top of the others. The engineer and fireman were both killed, and the other employés of the Company narrowly escaped injury. On the same evening a down train ran over a drunken man, between Garrison's and Peekskill.

The report that any portion of *The Albany Journal* has been sold out is untrue. The proprietorship and management of *The Journal* remains just where it was when Mr. Weed left it. Mr. Demors, however, goes in as an associate editor. This is a concession to those who have deemed *The Journal* too conservative, Mr. D. being recognized as belonging to the more radical wing of the party. Mr. Dawson remains senior editor. This arrangement is hoped by those who have made it to more perfectly conciliate the party.

An official notice has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office in Albany, construing certain sections of the Bounty Law as distinctly authorizing cities, towns, and counties to raise money to fill their quotas under limitations.

Watts Sherman, of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of this city, died in the island of Madeira on the 20th ult., where he had gone to reinstate his failing health.

Robert Cobb Kennedy, convicted in February last for acting as a spy and in violation of the rules of war, has been sentenced to be hung. The execution will probably take place on the 24th inst.

The Rebel Gen. Whiting, who surrendered to Gen. Terry, at Fort Fisher, died at Governor's Island on the 10th from wounds received in the engagement there. He was about 40 years of age.

The Secretary of War informs Governor Fenton that he accepts the tender of the 56th N. Y. N. G. of Brooklyn, for one year's service, to be applied on the Kings County quota.

A mass-meeting of the citizens of Orleans County opposed to the bill repealing the restrictions on the New-York Central Railroad, was held at Albion on the 7th inst.

The House Carpenters of this city have been on a strike since Monday morning. They demand $3 60—being an advance of fifty cents. There are some 1,500 workmen participating.

The Flax-Cotton Company's mill at Lockport, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss $75,000; insured for $10,000.

Political.

Returns from the New-Hampshire election, held on the 14th inst, insure the election of Frederick Smythe (Rep.) for Governor over the Democratic candidate, Edward H. Harrington, by a majority exceeding 6,000. The three Republican Congressmen are elected—a gain of one. Marston's majority is nearly 1,500, while Rollins and Patterson are reëlected by about 2,000 majority.

Tennessee has adopted its new State Constitution abolishing Slavery by an overwhelming majority. Returns received in Nashville foot up as follows: For the Constitution, 21,229; against, 41. The Tennessee soldiers voted unanimously in favor of the Constitution. The returns are much delayed on account of the absence of mail facilities.

The inauguration of Hon. J. M. Welles, as Governor of Louisiana, for the unexpired term made vacant by Gov. Hahn's resignation, took place at New-Orleans on the 4th inst.

Mr. Custis Wright, of Georgetown, Del., has been appointed Secretary of State by Gov. Saulsbury, vice S. M. Harrington, jr., the incumbent under Gov. Cannon.

The Union State Convention of Rhode Island on Tuesday nominated Hon. James Y. Smith for reëlection as Governor, and on Wednesday Jacob Dunnel of Pawtucket, for Lieut.-Governor; John R. Bartlett, for Secretary of State; Horatio Rogers, jr., for Attorney-General, and Daniel A. Parker for General Treasurer.

A correspondent writes from Marlboro, Ulster Co: Supervisor, Union maj., 138; average Union maj., 46. All but three of the Union ticket elected. Plattekill is all Union—no opposition.

William D. Stewart (Dem.) was elected Mayor of Syracuse on the 14th inst. by about 80 majority. For Supervisors and Aldermen, five wards went Union and three Democratic.

The town elections in Columbia County resulted in the success of the Union men, the new Board standing Union, 11; Democrats, 9.

In the Newburgh charter election the Unionists were successful by a handsome majority.

The Legislature of Vermont ratified the Constitutional amendment on the 9th inst. In the Senate the vote was unanimous; in the House it stood 217 yeas against 2 nays.

The Hon. Nehemiah Abbott (Rep.) was elected Mayor of Belfast, Me., on the 13th inst.

Domestic Miscellany.

Our Washington correspondent says that a new and overshadowing sensation has seized upon our armies in the field. It has transpired that many Union officers, distinguished for service and gallantry, whose terms have expired, have yielded to flattering overtures made by responsible parties, and accepted commands in the National army of Mexico. The service is immensely popular, and thus far the selections made indicate that those of tried ability and valor are specially sought after. One of the most celebrated of the fighting regiments of New-York, with every officer from its Colonel down, have taken a vow to serve the popular cause in Mexico, as soon as they are out of our war with the Rebels.

In reply to strictures in reference to the employment of naval officers on the coast survey, contained in our last issue, Capt. E. Nye says: "I beg to say there are no naval officers on the Coast Survey; they are all civilians, and have, during the war, exposed themselves as much as any soldiers or sailors in the service of the country. The attaches have been topographers of the army, and the hydrographers of the navy."

A terrible railway accident occurred on the Opelousas (La.) Railroad on the 3d inst. A train having on board the 33d Illinois ran over a horse, which threw eleven cars from the track, instantly killing ten and severely wounding 39, several of whom will probably not recover.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co. of this city have published a card denying the statement made a few days since in Congress during a debate on the tariff, to the effect that they were engaged in the importation of lead as statuary or busts, in order to avoid the payment of the duty on lead.

The boiler of Eaton & Wood's Steam Flouring Mill, at Woodstock, C. W., blew up on the 5th inst. The buildings adjacent were completely wrecked, the engineer, with several hands, killed, and Mr. Wood, one of the proprietors, slightly injured.

The banks of Milwaukee have decided to throw out all State currency and adopt legal tender as the medium for all transactions. Most of the State currency will be redeemed, and the balance will be received at from 80 to 90 cents on the dollar.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the Camden and Amboy railroad murder lays the blame on the switch-tender at Neshaming Bridge, in not obeying orders, but states in extenuation that there was a misunderstanding on the part of said switch-man.

The Hon. Chas. W. Bradley, formerly Secretary of State of Connecticut and United States Consul to China under President Pierce, died on the 8th instant. He was considered the best versed in Chinese history, language and manners of any living American.

On Tuesday night, 13th inst., at Newark, N. J., a soldier named Edward Cootes shot Christian Stickler, a German, through the brain, causing death in a few hours. The cause, a woman.

Capt. George L. Brinkerhoff of the 10th New-York cavalry, aid to Gen. Gregg, was found dead in his bed at the Continental Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 10th inst.

A cotton mill is to be erected in San Francisco forthwith; the staple being procured from Sinaloa, Utah and the Sandwich Islands.

Eight bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Watson, recently sunk near Napoleon, on the Mississippi. Twenty-seven persons are still missing.

Oil is said to have been "struck" at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island. A company is talked of and specimens are already on exhibition.

The passport order of the 17th of December last, so far as it refers to Canada, has been rescinded.

A negro juror was recently drawn in Providence, R. I. He will act with the rest of the panel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

The Army and Navy Gazette says that the Confederate Government has countermanded large orders for torpedoes.

The London Times has a leader on the official communications in regard to the recent Conference. It points significantly to Mr. Seward's confession that a combined effort at some extrinsic policy or scheme was deliberately considered, and says that after this glimpse of American politics Parliament may perhaps approach the army and navy estimates with greater resignation.

The funeral of Cardinal Wiseman took place in London on the 23d ultimo, and was attended with great pomp. Many distinguished men took part in the proceedings, and the procession to the cemetery was three miles in length.

The French and English papers are publishing the preface to Louis Napoleon's Life of Cæsar. But few of the Paris journals were commenting on the preface.

Prussia has addressed a new note to Austria, respecting the Schleswig-Holstein question. She demands the cession of the requisite territory for the establishment of the canal to connect the German Ocean with the Baltic.

The Times of Tuesday, Feb. 28, says: "The public will hear with great regret that Lord Lyons has been compelled by the state of his health to resign the post of British Minister at Washington, which he has filled for six years with so much ability and judgment. The successor of Lord Lyons in this momentous post will be Sir Frederick Bruce, who at present holds the office of Minister in China, but happens opportunely to be in England."

The steamship Peruvian from Liverpool, March 2, via Londonderry March 3, arrived at Portland on the 15th bringing two days later news.

Considerable sensation has been caused in England by the opening of the telegraph to India. A message from Karrachee, India, had reached England in 8½ hours.

A notification issued by the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, relative to the Jubilee, again points out the principles of liberty of conscience, liberty of the press, and popular sovereignty, as belonging among the most deplorable errors of the day.

The immense country of Central Asia extending from the sea of Aral to Lake Yesichkul, has been formed into Russian provinces, under the title of Russian Turkistan.

Canada.

The Canadian Parliament on Saturday morning adopted the Confederation Scheme by yeas 91, nays 23.

The Canadian Parliament on Tuesday voted $1,000,000 for permanent defense; also, $350,000 for expenses of volunteers on the frontier.

There is quite an excitement at Toronto, Canada, caused by controversies between those of the business men who are willing to take American silver at par and those who demand a discount. The Board of Trade are among the latter, and recommend four per cent as the proper rate.

Mexico.

By the arrival of the Eagle at this port we have dates from Havana to March 4, and from Vera Cruz to February 21. We have the official announcement of the capture of Oaxaca, and the unconditional surrender of Gen. Porfirio Diaz with his army which is estimated at 4,000 men. The report that Diaz was shot has not yet been confirmed. The victories of the French over the national forces, under Rojas and Romero, the death of the former and the capture of the latter are also confirmed. In several other, but less important engagements, the French were worsted. The Mexican Empire has been recognized by England and the English Embassadors had been received by Maximilian. Mr. Scarlett, the English Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary presented to the Emperor of Mexico several autograph letters from Queen Victoria. The first of these letters is a formal one, accrediting the Minister; the second is a repetition of the first, but is addressed to the Empress Charlotte as "My beloved sister," and the third is an acknowledgment of the letter sent by the Emperor to the Queen in June last, informing her officially of his accession to the throne of Mexico. The Queen expresses her interest in the welfare of Mexico, and her belief that the establishment of the Empire is the beginning of a new and happy era for the country. She congratulates the Emperor on his elevation, and closes with the usual expressions of diplomatic courtesy. The typhoid fever is raging in Zacatecas. The guerrilla band of Almoid has been dispersed at Tajemaroa, and that leader killed. The guerrillas in the Department of Jalisco have also been dispersed with much loss. The new railroad has so far progressed that the trip from Vera Cruz to Mexico City can now be made in four days. The Imperialists claim minor victories in different places, one over Rojas at Potrevillos, over Romero at Apatzingan, and over Mendez in Nuevo Leon. The French had landed 1,200 men at Mazatlan, and sent 3,000 to "pacify" Sinaloa. The French soldiers taken prisoners at Veranos have been executed. The military commandant (Imperialist) Figueroa of Mineral del Rosario, had been executed by the Juarists. Patoni (Juarist) is reported to be making great havoc in Sonora and Sinaloa. We are assured that President Juarez is still in Chihuahua. Some fifty emigrants, pretending to come from Missouri, U. S., had arrived at Orizaba, and report that they are the pioneers of from twenty to twenty-five thousand, who are coming from the United States to buy lands and settle there. Pierre Soule, with the family of his son, has arrived in Mexico.

Advices from Colima, Mexico, say that Maximilian has ratified the contract of Juarez with Messrs. Holliday & Co., the owners of the line of steamers running between San Francisco and Mexican ports. These steamers must sail under Mexican colors, as those running in the Gulf on the eastern side are required to do. The Emperor Maximilian has issued two highly important decrees, the one introducing religious toleration, and the other legalizing the sales of church property. The four thousand prisoners captured at Oaxaca have been removed to Puebla. General Garcia has given in his submission to the Empire. In Matamoros the American flag has been hauled down by a mob, in the presence of the Franco-Mexican officials.

South America.

The Nord of Brussels has a correspondence from Montevideo, which gives some additional details on the war between Brazil and Uruguay. The capture of Paysandu is said to have been effected by treachery. The commander of the place, Gen. Gomez, had concluded an eight hours' truce to bury his dead, which had been accepted by the Brazilians. The bearer of the flag-of-truce, on his return to Paysandu, was followed by several crowds of men, apparently unarmed and peaceable, but who, soon reënforced by others, surprised the generals and handed them over to the Brazilians, by whom they were immediately shot. Their bodies, it is further asserted, were frightfully mutilated, and the town of Paysandu, for five successive days, given up to fire and pillage. The Government of Montevideo has made vigorous preparations for defending the capital. It has recalled Gen. Saa from the interior, and placed him at the head of the army which has been concentrated within the city, and which is estimated at 5,000 men. Another army corps, under command of Gen. Munoz, has been ordered to combine its operations with those of the army of Paraguay, which was said to be marching against the Brazilian province of Rio Grande. A plenipotentiary from Uruguay has arrived in Paris, to ask the Emperor Napoleon for his mediation in the war. Information has been received of a treaty of alliance concluded between Brazil and Gen. Flores, the chief of insurgents in Uruguay. By this treaty the Brazilian Government engages to overthrow the present Government of the Republic and to make Flores President, and to leave a Brazilian army of 7,000 men at his disposition. On the other side, Flores engages to pay all the Brazilian claims, and, in the meanwhile, to leave the Government of Brazil in possession of that part of the territory which lies north of the Rio Negro (about one-half of the republic). An army of Paraguay has already entered the Brazilian province of Matto-Grosso, and taken a number of small forts.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 8.—Bills were noticed for the relief of Broadway by the construction of a Railroad on parallel streets; to regulate the price of Gas throughout the State; relative to the Court of Special Sessions in New-York. Bills were introduced incorporating the Student Aid Association of the New-York Free Academy; for a horse railroad in Syracuse. Bills were passed repealing the act to facilitate the closing up of disabled and insolvent mutual insurance companies; the Bank Enabling Act. The Metropolitan Health bill was recommitted to the Committee on Municipal Affairs, with power to report complete.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were passed to incorporate the Elyria Theater, New-York; to divide the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, and create a new ward; to amend the National Guard Act; to increase the fees of Hell Gate pilots. In the evening session Mr. REDDINGTON of St. Lawrence spoke at length in support of the constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 9.—On motion of Mr. COOK, the Hon. Charles J. Folger was unanimously chosen President pro tem. Bills were reported relative to grievances by canal carriers; relative to the State Inebriate Asylum; to provide for the closing of incorporated banks; to donate to the Cornell University the proceeds of the United States Land Grant; the Metropolitan Health bill complete. The evening session of the Senate was devoted to the discussion of the bill incorporating the Cornell University, and devoting thereto the avail of the United States land grant.

ASSEMBLY.—The bill for the removal of the Capitol was discussed without result.

SENATE, March 10.—The Metropolitan Sanitary bill has been made acceptable to its original advocates, and is likely to pass the Senate, the objections of Mr. Andrews having been removed by restoring the provision making the Board to consist of four members instead of five. Bills were noticed to regulate the carrying of way freight on the railroads of this State; to authorize the city of Poughkeepsie to borrow money to pay bounties; relative to sewerage and drainage in the city of New-York; to amend the act relative to places of amusement and concert saloons; to compel the New-York and New-Haven Rail-road Company to stop express trains in Westchester County and to regulate the rates of fare. Bills were introduced to authorize the construction of a tunnel under Broadway, New-York; to prohibit and punish riding and driving upon the sidewalks in this State.

ASSEMBLY.—Reports were offered to amend the charter of the City of Syracuse; to authorize the construction of the Broadway Parallel Railroad; to authorize the Flour City Bank, Rochester, to reduce their capital stock. Mr. INGRAHAM introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the Department of Charities and Corrections in New-York. Bills were passed to amend the act making appropriations to public and charitable institutions.

SENATE, March 11.—Bills were introduced to amend the act for the registration of deaths in the cities and counties of this State; amending the Revised Statutes relative to affidavits taken in reference to proceedings in foreign countries. Bills were passed requiring Registers of cities and counties to provide an official seal; relative to deposits of Savings Banks; legalizing the Onondaga County special tax for bounty purposes. Mr. COOK moved for the appointment of a select committee of nine for the advancement of bills on general orders, which was carried. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—The Speaker announced the following Grinding Committee: Messrs Gleason, Sanford, Perry, Brandreth, Reddington, Lord, Pitts, Stewart, Hasbrouck, Kimball, Matthews, Salmon, Daniels, Ridgeway, and Weed. Bills were passed to amend the act relative to local improvements in Brooklyn. Mr. COOPER introduced a bill relative to the public Health of New-York City. Gov. Fenton sent in a message, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the purchase of the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, for a custom-house; and also a draft of a bill ceding the jurisdiction of the State over said property to the United States.

SENATE, March 13.—Bills were passed to incorporate the People's Dime Savings Institution of Oswego; to amend the Act relative to documentary evidence. The bill to amend the Bounty Legalizing bill was made the special order for the 14th. The New-York Central Railroad fare restriction bill was made the special order for Wednesday week. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—Bills were introduced relative to the carrying of local and way freight on railroads in this State; to legalize certain street improvements in New-York. The evening was mainly occupied in the consideration of Claim bills. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 14.—Bills were ordered to a third reading for the consolidation of the Buffalo and Allegany Valley and the Buffalo and Washington Railroad Companies; authorizing all Horse Railroad Companies in the State, except those wholly operated in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, to increase their fares 40 per cent. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. CRANDELL introduced a bill amending the Quarantine law. A large number of bills were moved for action on the 15th, under the resolution appointing Grinding Committees.

Legislative Matters.

The final caucus on the Central Railroad Fare bill was held on the evening of the 10th, and it is pretty well known, says our Albany correspondent, that it resulted in a determination to throw the whole strength of the party against the bill. The vote of the Assembly to make the bill the special order for the 22d inst. is not by any means to be regarded as an augury of its passage.

The prospect now is that a larger number of bills will be passed at the present session of the Legislature than at any other for several years past. Under the rule adopted in the Assembly on the 9th inst., the roll was called on the 14th, and each member present was permitted to move to recommit, to be reported complete, two bills. Over 200 were thus put upon their passage without discussion in Committee of the Whole. The roll will be again called this week, and each member will be entitled to move forward one more bill. The Grinding Committee is also actively at work and will contribute its share to swell the statute book.

A bill was debated in the Assembly on the 13th which appropriates $10,000 to the relief of Col. Jardine, a brave officer, who, being in New-York City at the time of the great riots, volunteered his services, and in conflict with the mob received a wound which crippled him for life and compelled his retirement from the service. There was no question that the case was a most deserving one, but it was contended that to pass the appropriation would establish a very dangerous precedent. The matter will come up again.

Our Albany correspondent says that the Railroad Committee of the Assembly has established a very undesirable reputation on account of the unprecedented length of time which it takes to sit in incubation upon the various railroad bills committed to it. Several such bills were submitted and fully argued in January last, but the committee cannot make up their minds whether to report favorably or adversely upon them, or even to report them for the consideration of the House; and now so late a period in the session has arrived that a favorable report would in most cases be of little or no use. Hence there is a morbid dread of referring bills to this committee. On the 13th a bill was introduced entitled "a bill to legalize certain street improvements in the City of New-York." This bill went in the direction which its title would indicate, to the Committee on Cities. On examination it was found to be a Broadway railroad bill, being the fifth or sixth introduced at the present session. At the evening session the Speaker called attention to the trick, and a motion was made and carried to discharge the Committee on Cities from its further consideration, and send it to the Railroad Committee.

U. S. Senate—Special Session.

SENATE, March 9.—Mr. SPRAGUE asked to be excused from service on the Public Lands Committee, but was refused. Five thousand copies of the amended Internal Revenue bill were ordered to be printed. The report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending that the question of admitting claimants to seats as Senators from Arkansas be postponed to next session, was adopted. Rev. Dr. Gray of Washington, a Baptist, was chosen Chaplain of the Senate. The consideration of the credentials of persons claiming to be Senators from Virginia and Louisiana, was postponed to next session. A resolution was reported—which lies over—against allowing mileage to the claimants from Arkansas and Louisiana. Resolution adopted to inquire how much certain contractors have lost Executive Session. Adjourned.

SENATE, March 10.—Senator J. A. J. Cresswell of Maryland was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Lane of Kansas moved that the Senate consider the resolution to pay mileage to the Arkansas and Louisiana claimants, and the question was debated by Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Wade, in support of the report of the Committee adverse to the payment. Without concluding, the Senate went into Executive session and then adjourned.

SENATE, March 11.—The Senate session to-day was altogether of an executive character. Among the confirmations of a large number of post-masters were the following for Pennsylvania: George Bergner of Harrisburg; David A. Buehler of Gettysburg; Colin Lazer of Bedford, and William M. Brown, at Harper's Ferry. John Lowell was confirmed as United States District Judge for Massachusetts. A Committee, consisting of Mr. Lane (Rep.) of Kansas, and Mr. Sprague (Rep.) of Rhode Island, was appointed to wait on the President, and that if he had no further communication to make, the Senate was ready to adjourn. Mr. LANE subsequently reported that the President had no business of a sufficiently important character to longer detain them. The Senate then adjourned without day.

A PROCLAMATION.

A Warning to Blockade-Runners and Others.

DEPT. OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

The President directs that all persons who now are, or hereafter shall be, found within the United States, and who have been engaged in holding intercourse or trade with the insurgents by sea, if they are citizens of the United States or domiciled aliens, be arrested and held as prisoners of war, until the war shall close, subject, nevertheless, to prosecution, trial and conviction for any offense committed by them as spies or otherwise against the laws of war.

The President further directs that all non-resident foreigners who now are, or hereafter shall be, found in the United States, and who have been or shall have been engaged in violating the blockade of the insurgent ports, shall leave the United States within twelve days from the publication of this order, or from their subsequent arrival in the United States, if on the Atlantic side, and forty days if on the Pacific side of the country. And such persons shall not return to the United States during the continuance of the war.

Provost-Marshals and Marshals of the United States will arrest and commit to military custody all such offenders as shall disregard this order, whether they have passports or not, and they will be detained in such custody until the call of the war, or until discharged by subsequent order of the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE DRAFT IN THIS CITY.—Contrary to general impression the draft was commenced in this city on Wednesday afternoon. Every one was taken by surprise, and toward night every person liable to military duty was anxious to learn his fate. There was not the slightest disturbance. Squads of police and soldiers were present at most of the drawings, but their duties were merely formal.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1865.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

If the Slaveholders' Rebellion is not in a very advanced stage of decomposition, then all signs fail and History is a huge, consistent imposture. We call all men to witness that the leading articles of the Richmond journals have for some weeks been the most satisfactory and exhilarating matter that Unionists could anywhere find to read. The prophecies of Rebel triumphs at hand, so constantly falsified; the stupendous calls of every one to arms, which nobody obeys; the mysterious givings out of information temporarily withheld, which never comes to light; the fierce criminations and grave impeachments of high officials as incompetent or infatuated, and rushing the Confederacy headlong to ruin; the daily objurgations of the prevalent despondency as pusillanimous and uncalled for; the denunciation of Congressmen as fleeing the post of danger—that is, Richmond—and skulking to their several homes; the quarrels over Negro Arming, one portion insisting that the cause must fail unless upheld by negro bayonets, and the other insisting that, with the negroes once armed, it is lost of course; one faction clamoring for more soldiers as indispensable, the other, with equal truth, retorting that those already in the ranks can neither be fed nor clad; the vehement protests against "submission" projects and "whipped Secessionists"—if all these do not indicate a shattered fabric and a ruined cause, then it can never be safe to infer what must be from what is.

Gen. Sherman, with an army variously estimated at Fifty to One Hundred Thousand Men, has now been nearly four months traversing the very heart of the Confederacy. In that time, he has swept through the richest and most populous portion of Georgia from Atlanta to Savannah, and thence through the vitals of South Carolina from south-west to north-east, without having (unless within the last few days) encountered any serious opposition. During the last three weeks, he has occupied the capital of South Carolina, flanked Charleston and compelled its evacuation, and pressed on clear across the State to the border of North Carolina, meeting no enemy that could be induced to await the concentration of his forces. Meantime, the people have been exhorted, entreated, commanded, to burn everything combustible before him, to obstruct the roads, and rally as one man to the Confederate armies mustering to crush him; but they have evidently done nothing of the sort, until even Bragg sneers at his Rebel array as composed of "one brigade and five proclamations"—not quite the force required to stop fifty to one hundred thousand veterans inured to battle and accustomed to victory. That Sherman must some how be beaten before he can form a junction with Schofield, is insisted on; that he is nearing Schofield and has *not* been beaten, is pretty certain. The stockjobbers had a rumor on Friday that he had routed the Rebels under Johnston: the only circumstance that rendered this improbable was Johnston's established caution and indisposition to fight losing battles. And Sheridan's easy triumph over Early at Waynesburgh, argues that the Rebels have about done fighting.

We believe, therefore, that a true Peace is, in all human probability, not far off; and we believe its advent may be hastened and assured by wise and prompt action on the part of our Government. If the President should issue a brief and lucid Proclamation, appealing to the Southern People not to protract a struggle which has become hopeless, and stating distinctly the terms on which they may be once more at peace with their country, we believe that there need and would be little further bloodshed.

The Rebellion is now kept from instant and utter collapse by the false cry that nothing is to be gained by submission—that all the property of Rebels is confiscated and all their lives forfeit under our laws, so that, while the courage born of desperation may yet achieve success, there is in the opposite course no hope whatever. This is most untrue; yet it has a certain plausibility to the minds of the ignorant. Let the President once more urge the Rebels to lay down their arms, proffering them inducements to do so, and he will thereby divide them into two parties—one inclined to peace and reunion; the other furiously intent on fighting to the last. Standing distinctly by itself, the weakness of this latter would be so palpable that three new and vehement proclamations per day could not keep it in countenance. It would speedily collapse and disperse, and the Rebellion would be a thing of the past. May we not hope that this course is to be taken?

INTOXICATION IN OFFICE.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, our new Vice-President, is said to have been demented by liquor when sworn into office, and to have made a senseless and discreditable harangue in consequence. And it is reported that he has fallen into habits which disqualify him for the high position to which he has been chosen.

We fervently hope that at least the later and worse half of this scandal will prove untrue; for, if it should not, the country will be subjected to the pain and scandal and Mr. Johnson to the mortification inseparable from his expulsion from office. If he has become a drunkard, and does not promptly and thoroughly reform, he certainly cannot remain Vice-President of the United States; and, if he has any earnest and intimate friend, he will be so assured forthwith. The People may pity as well as mourn his fall; but they cannot abide a drunkard in his present high position.

Certain Opposition journals seek to make party capital out of his alleged fall: let us see how fitly:

Throughout the late session of Congress, two Senators, and two only, have been conspicuously and persistently intemperate. Both of them are of the Opposition. One of them has frequently interrupted and disturbed the proceedings of the Senate by his drunken ebullitions. Neither of them has ever been publicly rebuked by any journal of his party. On the contrary, one has just been reëlected for a full term of six years by the whole strength of that party in his State, without a whisper of Democratic dissent from any quarter. And now the very journal that is most noisily assailing the friends of the Administration because of Mr. Johnson's lapse is simultaneously denouncing as proscriptive and outrageous the omission by the majority of the Senate of the names of those two drunken Senators from each and all of the Standing Committees!

RAILROAD MURDER.

If the Legislature of New-Jersey had power (in the absence of legislation by Congress) to compel all the foreign commerce of this port to pass through the narrow, crooked channel between her coast and Staten Island, and were to be bribed by selfish intriguers into exercising that power for their and her profit, charging a tunnage duty on every vessel so passing, there would of course be much resulting loss by vessels grounding, colliding, &c., &c., and snuffling knaves might talk of these disasters as "visitations of God," "mysterious Providences," "unavoidable accidents," &c., &c.—every word a lie. For there would be no mystery in the premises, and no interposition of Providence otherwise than as everything that happens is providential. It would be simply (human avarice and greed rushing to their goal at whatever cost of property and life.

At present, Labor and Iron are dear; so railroads use as little as may be of either till better times. Meanwhile, their tracks and rolling stock are wearing out and running down, while most of them have far more business than ever before. Their trains run habitually—often outrageously—behind time, because overloaded, ill supplied with moving power, and running over dilapidated rails and tracks. Hence collisions, devastations, wholesale manslaughters. What use in using words with false or no meanings, when we know the exact truth? Why should coroners' juries lie with impunity if other people may not without shame? There is too much business between this city and Washington for two good, well-managed lines of railroad. We should have two or three such lines but for the control of Legislation by Monopoly. We have four or five separate ways of getting to Boston daily, two or three of getting to Albany, and of course pretty good accommodations on either route at fair prices. We are allowed to travel southward only as shall comport with the interest of the Camden and Amboy and an affiliated Maryland Monopoly: hence the derangements, the wreck, the murders, of the present week. The human beings slaughtered or maimed for life last Tuesday morning near Bristol were sacrificed to allied legislative and corporate infidelity, and the price of their blood has gone into the pockets of cold-hearted, crafty, selfish jobbers who will read of their death with a bare twinge of compunction and turn to the prosecution of their next game of greed as if human life were of no account and money the only God.

Of course, particular individuals were more or less blameworthy in this particular instance; but the real murderers of those mangled victims were the contrivers and upholders of the Camden monopoly. No one railroad can do properly and safely the business that is to be done between this City and Philadelphia. The work is not in Steam and Iron, and cannot be got out of them. The simple fact that two great passenger trains follow each other about midnight out of Philadelphia, running over the same track to this City, tells the story. Those trains ought to be run, but not over the same road. The victims of Tuesday's tragedy were massacred because the most obvious dictates of precaution and safety *had* to be disregarded or the work piled upon that road by the greed of its managers could not be done.

We left for Washington on Sunday night at 7, being due at 5 next morning. Reaching the Susquehanna at 2, we were kept on this bank till 7, because of ice in the river; though the channel was clear as a mill-pond in Summer, and only some drift ice hanging about the docks which had caught and still detained it. There was no good reason for the detention; but when one company has a practical monopoly of a great route, who can expect it to be vigorously, effectively run? The train that left Washington on Sunday evening did not cross till after we did. Monday's day passengers got across with little delay; since then, we believe there has been no crossing at all. An immense flood of ice from the hill country has choked and filled the channel for many miles, precluding all crossing but by bridges. So, on Wednesday morning we started to return via Harrisburg, and reached this city last evening in about thirty-four hours. Very many who tried to do as we did are still behind—the overloaded trains utterly refusing them even a chance to stand on a platform. Hundreds of soldiers many of them wounded, have borne the peltings of the fierce storm of Wednesday night under the clouded sky, beside the crowded depots where they vainly sought transportation. Must this be borne forever?

MEXICO.

There is no longer room for doubting the important news of the capture of Oaxaca by the French, and the unconditional surrender of Gen. Porfirio Dias and the garrison. The Mexican papers publish the official dispatch by which Gen. Bazaine announces his success to the Emperor.

Since the capture of the cities of Puebla and Mexico, no greater misfortune has befallen the National cause. Oaxaca was the last great Mexican stronghold which held the Imperial army at bay, and the force under Gen. Dias was the best and the largest body of troops which defended the sinking fortunes of the Republic. Now both are lost—the last stronghold and the last army. The Imperial rule extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the Republic can only last till all resistance to the Empire shall be crushed out in the the southern half of Mexico.

Maximilian has met with another triumph which is of some importance to him. He has been recognized by England—with the exception of Prussia, the only great European power which thus far had delayed doing so. The monarchs of Europe are agreed in their satisfaction at the reëstablishment of European institutions in a portion of the American Continent.

In this crisis of the history of Mexico, President Juarez acts with a firmness to which even the mercenary organs of the Emperor cannot deny their profound respect. He still holds out in the mountains of Chihuahua, unshaken in his hope that republican institutions will yet survive in his unfortunate country. He looks forward with no less anxiety than the people of the United States to the end of our Rebellion, hoping that then the hour of delivery will draw near.

HOMELY GOOD SENSE.

The N. Y. Times, some years ago, pronounced Protection an antiquated notion, a worn-out fallacy, and Free Trade henceforth the accepted law of the civilized world. Looking over a last issue, we were agreeably surprised at finding therein the following passage. It occurs in a London letter of the 25th ult., and we quote it, not to convict the Editor of inconsistency, nor to hold him responsible for its views, but simply as embodying truth that is destined to be heeded and felt. The writer says:

"There was a long debate last night on the Irish question, in which it was declared that the people of Ireland were never so disaffected as now, and it was pretty generally agreed that they had plenty of reason.

"There was one point in this debate which may interest you. Free traders in Parliament admitted that free trade was the ruin of Ireland. She could not compete with England in manufactures, and for this reason was drained of wealth and population. It is the same with all the colonies of England. Canada, Australia, and New-Zealand have been obliged to protect their own manufactures against being ruined by English competition. This is a hard fact, which cannot be got over. The English Chambers of Commerce are making a row about it, but it is of no use. If Ireland had a Parliament of her own, like Canada or the Australian Colonies, its first act would be to attract capital to Ireland, and keep her people at home, by measures of Protection. Now every article almost is imported, from a gold watch to a lucifer match, while the people are idle and starving. Free Trade is a fine thing for England, no doubt, as it is for any country with great advantages of capital, mines, and other resources; but Free Trade is a drain upon any country destitute of such advantages. The principle may be carried out to any extent. A farmer in America who sells his produce to clothe an idle family, would do better to go back to the spinning-wheel and domestic loom. If half the people of Ireland could be engaged in manufactures, the other half would find plenty of work on the land at good wages. Of course, the political economists will prove that this is all nonsense, but a good many people are beginning to see that there are two sides to the question."

—When the War is over, we believe that the truths thus forcibly presented will be heard and heeded by the great body of the American People. At all events, we shall try to make them so plain and enforce them so urgently that they cannot be ignored nor frowned down.

OUR STATE CAPITAL.

The Legislature of our State is considering the subject of a relocation of our State Capital. We trust it will consider long and well before acting definitively upon it. Not with any view to what may now be done, but in the hope that the People may also ponder the question, and be prepared to exert an influence over its decision, do we proffer a few words on the subject.

Of course, Albany is not near the geographical center of our State. On the contrary, it is scarcely a cannon-shot from its eastern border. And yet we hold that city decidedly preferable as our capital to Utica, Syracuse, or any other point in the interior. A capital is not to be wisely located up a tree, though that tree stood in the precise geographical center of a State.

London is not the geographical center of Great Britain, much less of the British Empire. Paris is not the center of France, nor Rome of Italy; yet each is the natural and proper capital of its country. Geography is but one among many considerations which should determine the location of a capital, and is in fact subordinate to several others.

It is a mistake to suppose the location of capitals arbitrary or dependent on will. Constantine contributed largely to the ruin of the Roman empire by abandoning Rome and building a new city to supplant it by the waters of the Bosphorus. Peter misnamed the Great made a like blunder in deserting Moscow for the costly exotic that rose at his despotic fiat from the marshes of the Neva. Tennessee tried for years to make Murfreesboro' her capital, but Nature was too strong for her and compelled a removal to Nashville. Michigan has removed her State edifices to a hole cut in the woods and named Lansing; but Detroit remains her real capital, and will have the State edifices back again within a generation. These backwoods locations of capitals are usually begotten of bribery on land speculation, and are, in the nature of things, evanescent. Stubborn Fact refuses to recognize and conform to them.

For a true capital is something more than a place where State edifices have been arbitrarily located, and where Governors are compelled to reside, and where you may, at certain seasons, find a Legislature in session. A true capital is the natural focus of the Wealth, Art, Culture, Refinement, of a State or Nation. Where these are absent, you may have the marrowless bones of a capital—the body without the soul.

Albany is a goodly city; so is Syracuse; so is Utica: yet if you ask every denizen of either who is qualified and fit to assist in making laws—"Where in our State, other than in your own city, would you prefer to spend a Winter as a legislator?"—nine out of ten of them would answer—"In New-York."

For this choice, there are ample reasons. We believe a stranger who wishes to live cleanly and comfortably at a moderate cost, can do it here as cheaply as he could in either of the rival cities above-named, provided the Legislature were there in session. And here are great Public Libraries, Galleries, the Opera, Theaters, facilities for rapid and cheap locomotion, &c., &c., which none of those cities can pretend to rival. Every self-respecting visitor to our City can find here the church wherein he would prefer to worship, and facilities for pursuing any investigation, mastering any science, or pursuing any lawful pleasure, unequaled by the cities of the interior.

Our State (with most others) eminently needs to attract a higher order of intellect and of culture into her Legislative councils. We mean no disparagement to any when we affirm the obvious truth that the average of Legislative ability, experience and character, is not so high as it was sixty or forty years ago. And one eminent reason for this is found in the fact that, while hundreds of our best citizens from every section choose to spend at least a part of each Winter in our City, no one abandons his rural home to spend (choice) his Winter in Albany, or Utica, or Syracuse. Ask the men who ought to go to the Legislature to run for the Assembly, and "they all with one accord begin to make excuse." They are too busy, or cannot leave their families, or are inveterately averse to public life; when in fact most of them are simply averse to spending a Winter where they must forego at once the elegant enjoyments of a great capital and the comforts of a good home.

The time cannot be distant when these considerations will compel attention and respect; but we apprehend that it is not yet. We suggest, therefore, that those Members of the Legislature who think as we do should quietly wait. We are opposed to all schemes of indirect bribery, and quite content to bide our time. A new census is to be taken this year, and a new apportionment based thereon, which can hardly fail to give at least a third of subsequent Legislatures to the counties below the Highlands. Let us, then, simply resist, firmly and unitedly, all appropriations of public money to build or enlarge State edifices at Albany, and await the developments of the future.

REBEL FREEBOOTING.

Gen. Forrest has met with a new but perfectly natural trouble. He complains that "the District of Mississippi, East Louisiana and West Tennessee" is harassed by "illegal organizations of cavalry," otherwise "roving bands of deserters, stragglers, horse-thieves and robbers." Gen. Forrest announces his intention of "exterminating" these free and easy gentlemen who "appropriate the property of citizens without remuneration." We really think that Gen. Forrest is extremely unreasonable. These bold riders, if we understand the matter, have simply seceded. If their rights are respected, although they are now tearing about the country in rather a promiscuous manner, they will by-and-by call a Convention and elect a President, and adopt a Constitution in which horse-stealing—which, for all we see to the contrary, is quite as legitimate as man-stealing—shall be protected. They are merely seceding secessionists. Jefferson Davis took it into his head "to straggle;" but who gave him and his friends a monopoly of straggling? The Confederate Army is officered by "deserters." If Tom can "desert" us, why may not Dick desert Tom? It is certainly no worse to steal horses than to steal guns and forts. It is childish to talk of "illegal organizations." Exterminate all these, and what would become of the "Confederacy?"

"Deserters" seem to be becoming quite a third party in the "Confederacy." Our readers already know how vigorously Gen. Lee is whistling back his errant dogs of war. So *The Richmond Whig* tells us that all North Georgia "is filled with predatory bands of deserters." The name is an ugly one, but if you change it to "seceder," you have a highly respectable character who has gone into the business of governing upon his own hook. Yet Gen. Lee is so exceedingly despotic and so absurdly illogical, that he threatens to hang these self-consecrated sovereigns unless they come back to the ranks immediately. How would Gen. Lee fancy being hanged himself? Yet we have as good a right to hang him as he has to hang the meandering Thomas or Richard. "To bolt" in his grammar is a very defective verb. "I may bolt" is quite proper and reasonable, but "You may bolt" is most "tolerable and not to be endured."

But there is no limit to the distracting inconsistencies of the seceders. There never were States in the world which so depended for security and order upon a rigid enforcement of and profound general respect for law, as these which, in an hour of passionate madness, threw down every fixed limit and barrier, and to preserve despotic institutions rushed to the extreme of revolutionary license. Now they have their natural reward. Now those who sowed the winds must prepare for an uncommonly large yield of whirlwinds. If you force a man to fight against his stomach and his conscience, for a cause in which he does not feel the slightest interest, it is foolish to be struck with astonishment, especially if you have nothing to give him to fill his belly and cover his back withal, if, upon the first convenient occasion, he betakes himself to his heels, and to foraging upon his own personal account. And especially is it foolish to threaten him with a rope unless he comes back. Pigs and hens in possession he can understand—merely possible halters he turns up his nose at. So he will probably stick by his Republic of Horse-thieves, and take his chances of being "crushed out." Why shouldn't he?

PASSING AWAY.

When Mr. Tyerman visited the buildings of the Inquisition at Goa, he found that "the doors had not only been locked, but nailed up." "Nothing," he says, "but ruin instantly met our eyes. The roof had fallen in; the floors were everywhere giving way, and the walls were moldering; while shrubs and creepers were growing luxuriantly upon the tottering masses and through the ruptured battlements."

An observer in Charleston thus writes to a Boston newspaper: "The churches have not escaped. St. Michael's, the oldest of all, has been repeatedly struck. All the churches in the lower portion of this city are wrecks. The preachers were early imbued with the spirit of revolt; Episcopalian, Presbyterian and Baptist, all preached Secession."

It is well that error leaves behind it monuments of warning. History is but a photograph of wreck and decay, and of the scorched and crumbling craters which are the didactic memorials of human passions, extinguished by human progress. The Goa prison above alluded to was first the palace of a Moslem prince, then the residence of the Portuguese Viceroy; then "a place of torment," and now "a desolation and a hissing." The Church of St. Michael preached a hybrid gospel of Godly love, and of neighborly hatred, and quotted its creed with the smooth sophistries of injustice and oppression, and already the foxes are looking out at its windows. All around it are incarnate refutations of its scholastic theology. Its "word" has passed away!

But Gillmore's shells let the sunlight into dungeons for the body as well as dungeons for the soul. The same writer who is quoted above says: "The guard-house doors are wide open. The jailor has lost his occupation. The last slave has been incarcerated within its walls." So this strong edifice with its grated windows and its iron-bossed doors, has become as useless for its original purposes as a middle-aged castle with its donjon, drawbridge and looped battlements. Feudalism is over in Charleston. Well may we exclaim in the language of old Fortescue: "God Almighty has declared himself the God of Liberty." Counter declarations, bottomed upon Dr. Fuller's megrims, and bristling with Greek and Hebrew roots, have brought Charleston to its present dilapidated condition. Carlyle said mockingly of a certain form of theology, that it "had all gone to a red-rag." Slave-driving theology preached in St. Michael's, Charleston, or St. Anybodys, Anywhere, seems to have come to that fixed and *ne plus ultra* conclusion.

Human liberty is like the Pontic sea, "whose compulsive course ne'er feels retiring ebb." We have felt, and no doubt so have our readers, that the time has gone by for logical argument against Slavery, or for sympathetic protests against its injustice. If it be dead in Charleston, its seven times girted stronghold, how much life can it have in less barbarous regions? It is like the man who was well, and wished to be better, and brought up in the cemetery. It was strong, it willed to be stronger, and it has passed away!

We gave, about a week ago, a report from the Havana papers to the effect that a counter revolution had broken out in Santiago, the capital of San Domingo, that President Polanco had been deposed, and Rojas appointed Provisional Governor. Later Havana papers, received yesterday, claim to have received confirmation of the report. A son of M. Salvedo, the predecessor of Polanco, is said to have placed himself at the head of the insurgents, and made a *pronunciamiento* in favor of union with Spain.

That HUGH McCULLOCH was, after Salmon P. Chase, the best man in the Republic for its Secretary of the Treasury, our sound, intelligent business men had already generally concluded; but they must feel more certain of it since reading his address to his subordinates on his accession. The following extract from it will bear repetition and reward meditation:

"I have confidence in our national resources, and in the steady, unwavering determination of the loyal people of the country, irrespective of party, to preserve the Union and maintain the public faith. I have confidence that the people will cheerfully furnish the money required to bring the war to a successful conclusion, and that they will be able to bear any burdens that have been or may be created in the great contest which the Government is waging for its own preservation. My chief aim will, of course, be to provide means to discharge the claims upon the Treasury at the earliest day practicable, and *to institute measures to bring the business of the country gradually back to the specie basis, a departure from which, although for the time being a necessity, is no less damaging and demoralizing to the People than expensive to the Government.*"

Right, true and timely! And what the new Secretary promises he will assuredly perform.

The fact that Hon. JAMES HARLAN, Senator from Iowa, has been nominated and confirmed as Secretary of the Interior, is received with general satisfaction: not so the appended fact that he is not to have possession of the office till some time in May. There is a very general conviction among intelligent people that the Department of the Interior requires looking into; some of its Bureaus certainly do. If this delay is intended to cover the disbursement of the large sums just appropriated to the Indian service, &c., by the (slowly) retiring Secretary, then we most decidedly object to it.

Hon. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL, the new U. S. Senator from Maryland, was elected to the House from the 1st (Eastern Shore) District in 1863, receiving 6,742 votes to 5,482 for Hon. John W. Crisfield, his predecessor and competitor. Last Fall, however, the pro-Slavery vote was fully polled out, and Hiram McCullough (Opp.) elected over Mr. Creswell, receiving 9,677 votes to 6,307 for Mr. Creswell. All the lower counties—Kent, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester—gave very heavy votes and unprecedented pro-Slavery majorities, while the Soldier vote was very light—432 for Creswell to 27 for McCullough—owing in good part to the fact that the quota of that district had mainly been filled by negroes.

Mr. Creswell thus went out of Congress on the 4th inst., but on the 8th he was nominated for the Senate by the Union Legislative caucus, wherein he had 43 votes to 11 for Hon. Alex. Evans and 11 for Hon. J. Bozman Kerr (both ex-Members.) Lieut.-Gov. C. C. Cox, who had been thought a formidable competitor, finally declined. In Joint Ballot next day, Mr. Creswell had 63 votes to 5 scattering and 25 blanks. His term will expire with the Congress just chosen.

We publish in this issue, a letter from Gov. Fenton announcing a postponement of the Draft. The assurance is given to the Governor by the Provost-Marshal-General, through Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, now in Washington, that no draft will be ordered in the State so long as recruiting is "progressing reasonably fast," and where it has already taken place the drafted men will not be required to report if volunteers are procured fast enough to insure the filling of the quota within a reasonable period. This postponement, it is hoped, will stimulate volunteering everywhere. Gov. Fenton appeals to the people to justify his pledge that such shall be the case, and, no doubt, the appeal will be heeded.

The President has issued a Proclamation pronouncing the pains and penalties attending desertion from the army and navy, or removal from any district to avoid the draft, and extending a pardon to those who have deserted but shall report for duty within sixty days. The Proclamation is published elsewhere.

VERMONT ratified the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting Slavery at a special session of her Legislature on the 9th inst. The bill passed the Senate unanimously; the House by 217 to 2. Vermont is the eighteenth ratifying State.

CLOTH FROM MILK-WEED.—We have been shown several specimens of textile fabrics woven from the seed-inclosing fiber which fills the pods of the plant well known as Milk-Weed, and botanically named the *Asclepias Syriaca*. Those fabrics are very soft and pleasant to the touch, as would be expected, but seem also quite firm and strong, as would not be expected. Mr. James P. McLean, No. 81 Fulton-ave., Brooklyn, L. I., has patented discoveries or inventions whereby this substance is utilized. It takes dyes admirably—much better than Cotton—and sheds its seeds without ginning or other difficult labor. A Company has been formed to engage in its manufacture. We know nothing of the prospects of that company; but we advise every farmer who has dry Milk-Wood stalks standing about him to set children to gathering the fiber and saving it; for in the present dearth of Cotton it is quite likely to command a price.

A LAST CALL TO DESERTERS

By The President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas the twenty-first section of the Act of Congress approved on the 3d inst., entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces and for other purposes," requires that in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service, "all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within 60 days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof; and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who being duly enrolled shall depart the jurisdiction of the District in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the United States with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service duly ordered shall be liable to the penalties of this section; and the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation setting forth the provisions of this section, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do issue this, my proclamation, as required by said act, ordering and requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts; and I do hereby notify them, that all deserters who shall, within 60 days from the date of this proclamation, viz: on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned, on condition that they return to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, and serve the remainder of their original terms of enlistment, and in addition thereto a period equal to the time lost by desertion.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Draft Indefinitely Postponed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, March 13, 1865.

Assurances are given me by the Provost-Marshal General, through Lieut.-Gov. Alvord, who visited Washington at my request, that no draft will be ordered in this State as long as or wherever recruiting is progressing reasonably fast; and where a draft has already taken place, drafted men will not be required to report if volunteers are secured fast enough to give assurance that the quotas will be filled within a brief period. Boards of Enrollment must be kept busy. This indulgence should greatly stimulate to renewed efforts in securing volunteers. Our faith is pledged that such will be the result. I appeal to the people that it be kept.

R. E. FENTON.

Returned Prisoners.

The following is a partial list of the officers (prisoners) recently arrived at Wilmington, N. C. The list embraces about 90 names. They represent officers of all grades, from Colonel to Adjutant, and are principally from New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio:

Lieut. R. F. Hall, 147 East Third-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lieut. James F. Pool, E. B., 1st Va. Cav., Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Va.
Lieut. J. F. Shull, Bloomington, Iowa.
Lieut. H. H. Moseley, Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio.
Lieut. J. P. Jones, Norwalk, Ohio.
Capt. D. Getman, jr., Mayfield, New-York.
Capt. F. A. Patterson, Washington, D. C.
Lieut. Crosley, Philadelphia.
Adjt. Sam Byers, Newton, Iowa.
Major John H. Isell, Wapello, Louisa County, Iowa.
Captain J. A. Penfield, Crown Point, N. Y.
William D. Lucas, Gainesville, Wyoming County, N. Y.
Lieut. G. W. Simpson, Mauch Chunk, Pa.
Lieut. W. B. Cook, Candee, Pa.
Capt. J. T. Chalfant, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Lieut. Joseph Smith, Latrobe, Pa.
Lieut. Freeman C. Gay, Donegal, Pa.
Lieut. C. P. Hefley, Berlin, Somerset County, Pa.
Capt. [illegible] Hefley, Berlin, Somerset County, Pa.
Capt. J. Du Shane, Connelsville, Fayette County.
Lieut. H. P. Cooke, Deckertown, N. J.
Capt. Barney Spring, Franklin, Warren County, Ohio.
First Lieut. O. H. Nealy, 11th U. S. Infantry, Fort Independence, Boston.
Lieut. E. Kunkel, No. 12 West Tenth-st., New-York City.
H. Kendler, No. 29 Front-st., Baltimore, Md.
Capt. W. Lypting, No. 310 West Thirty-ninth-st., New-York City.
John Parker, No. 13 Stockton-st., Trenton, N. J.
John D. Johnston, Hainsport, Burlington County, N. J.
Robert Scofield, Brattleborough, Vermont.
Capt. S. B. Ryder, Albany.
Capt. Henry R. Bending, Circleville.
Lieut. C. P. Stone, Brattleborough, Vt.
Lieut. Eli Holden, Barre, Vt.
Emmett Mather, Fairhaven, Vt.
Adjt. Isaac S. T. Elken, New-Brunswick, N. J.
Lieut. Samuel G. Boon, Reading, Pa.
Lieut. George W. Grant, Reading, Pa.
Lieut. Louis R. Fortescue, New-York.
Capt. D. B. Meany, American Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.
Capt. D. Wilson Morris, No. 553 Thirteenth-st., Washington, D. C.
Capt. George R. Lodge, Ottawa, Illinois.
Lieut.-Col. C. C. Widdis, No. 409 Race-st., Philadelphia.
Capt. H. W. Gimber, No. 627 Marshall-st., Philadelphia.
Lieut. David Wiston, No. 9 Nassau-st., Boston.
William A. Connor, No. 1,132 Division-st., Philadelphia.
Capt. George C. Gordon, Oak P. O., Wayne Co., Michigan.
Capt. William Fisk, No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.
Lieut. G. H. McKee, Logansport, Iowa.
Lieut. George Chandler, Birmingham, Ohio.
Lieut. J. O. Rockwell, Boonville, New-York.
Lieut. J. R. Mell, Deerfield, Portage Co., Ohio.
Lieut. John G. B. Adams, Groveland, Massachusetts.
Capt. W. H. Nash, No. 142 Christopher-st., New-York.
Lieut. W. H. Partridge, No. 15 Sanford-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieut. E. C. Yaw, Naples, Ontario Co., N. Y.
Lieut. Frank Moran, No. 373 Broome-st., New-York.
Lieut. D. B. Lewis, Waterbury, Vt.
Capt. J. H. Hayden, Uniontown, Pa.
Capt. W. H. Davis, corner Bank and Washington-sts., Baltimore, Md.
Capt. B. W. Evans, Kirkersville, Licking Co., O.
Lieut. Charles H. Long, Frederick City, Md.
Lieut. Harry G. Dodge, Nicetown, Pa.
Lieut. John Davidson, Haverstraw, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Lieut. Charles P. Stroman, York, Pa.
Lieut. E. J. Weeks, Buffalo, care of Palmer & Brother, N. Y.
Capt. George A. Manning, Oldtown, Me.
Lieut. Henry Morningstar, Hanover, Pa.
Capt. John Albright, York, Pa.
Lieut. William Bierbower, York, Pa.
Lieut. George L. Brown, Milton, Pa.
Capt. James E. Love, St. Louis, Mo.
Capt. E. D. Potter, Jeda P. O., Michigan.
W. J. C. Norcross, Farmington, Me.
Capt. Samuel C. Simson, No. 173 East Forty-eighth-st., New-York City.
Lieutenant-Colonel B. Morgan, Franklin, Warren County, Ohio.
Lieut. J. Q. Carpenter, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. George W. Hull, Brownsville, Licking County, Ohio.
Lieut. Edward John Fallsburg, Licking County, Ohio.
Lieut. Michael Mehan, Ada, Hardin County, Ohio.
Lieut. William McGinnis, No. 59 South-st., Boston, Mass.
Lieut. Charles Everett, No. 231 Euclide, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lieut. John Harvey, No. 1503 Frankford-road, Philadelphia, Pa.
Lieut. Jacob Heffelfinger, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa.
Lieut. Henry Chaplin, No. 416 Eighth-ave., New-York City.
Lieut. G. W. Patterson, Alexandria, Licking Co., Ohio.
Lieut. Edward Hasel, No. 41 Jackson-st., Baltimore, Md.
Capt. John Fahs, York, Pa.
Capt. E. N. Carpenter, Germantown, Pa.
Capt. George L. Schell, Co. I, 88th Reg., Pa. Volunteers, No. 430 North-tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

INTERESTING FROM CHARLESTON

Progress of Reorganization—Reopening the Schools—Capt. Robert Small in the City—Anti-Slavery Preaching—A Prophet in South Carolina—Interesting Incidents—Flag Presentation to a Colored Regiment—Unionists in Charleston—The Oath of Allegiance—Relics of Chivalry.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, March 5, 1865.

The reëstablishment of the national authority in Charleston is going on without haste and without rest. The policy adopted here differs from the method that has been pursued by our officers elsewhere, in that it seeks to combine the advantages of both, without the objectionable features of either. We have seen in New-Orleans the mailed hand of Butler and the velvet hand of Banks. In Charleston it is the mailed hand in the velvet glove.

As District Commander, Gen. Hatch has just issued an order, inviting all loyal citizens residing in Charleston or its vicinity to call on the Post Provost-Marshal and register their names, take the oath of allegiance to the Government, and receive certificates of having done so; directing that Post Commanders shall grant no passes or other favors to persons owing allegiance to the United States who have not, by taking the oath, shown their loyalty to the Government; and ordering that no guards shall be placed over the houses of citizens for the protection of private property. It ends thus:

"Any persons fearing molestation will best secure their property by placing in some conspicuous position on the premises the flag of the United States. Persons detected in depredating on houses so protected, will be punished with additional severity."

REOPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

The first general order issued by the Commander of the Post related to the reopening of the public schools. Hitherto, no schools for colored people, bond or free, have been permitted in Charleston, excepting as special favors to the wealthier class, and then only under the most onerous surveillance and conditions. Other such schools have been held, as the first Christian congregations met—by stealth and in secret places. As the military force here is small in comparison with the amount of work to be done, two Northern citizens interested in universal education, who are here on a visit—James Redpath of Boston and Kane O'Donnell of Philadelphia—were invited to reopen the public schools, and reorganize the system of education on the most liberal basis. The school buildings were immediately taken possession of and a Bureau of Instruction opened. Tuesday and Wednesday were named as the times when applications for the privilege of teaching either at public or private schools would be considered. Certain of the old teachers applied to be reinstated in their former positions. There were some interesting scenes at these interviews.

The applicants were received with distinguished consideration, and evidently believed that they would be at once installed after a favorable opinion had been expressed as to their fitness. They were asked if they were willing to take the oath of allegiance? The first two applicants were astonished that "females" should be required to take the oath, but (possibly because they looked on divine truth as too precious a thing to be wasted on Yankees, for they were violent Rebels) they said they had never been politicians, and of course would do whatever the authorities thought right. They were then asked:

"Are you aware, ladies, that there is no distinction to be made hereafter in the Public Schools, between any class of children—that if white children apply, they shall be admitted, and if colored children apply, they shall be admitted?"

"In the same school, sir!"

"In the same school, Madam."

One of these ladies, not figuratively but literally and vigorously turned up her nose, and the other made extraordinary contortions with her mouth.

After a sufficient time had been given to the two ladies to restore nose and mouth to the pristine condition, they were courteously informed that a new order of things had come; that the old South, with all its prejudices and aristocracies, was done away with forever; that a large majority of the first families, so-called, of South Carolina had already been reduced to beggary, and that before the war ended there would be very few of them who would not be paupers; that a higher social order would be established here, and an entirely different class of people rule; that the Government could only recognize, in its dealings with citizens, one test—loyalty, and (as they know) inasmuch as the colored people, as a class, had been loyal, and the whites, as a class, disloyal, there would certainly be nothing done by it, officially, what should discriminate against those who had been true to it, and who welcomed the restoration of its authority.

They had never seen the subject presented in that light; they had never thought of it before; the ladies said they saw no objection to taking a place if this was to be the rule. She hoped to have her former associates take the same view of the case, and would call with them to-morrow. But the outside current was too strong! When she returned next day she said she had changed her mind, and would prefer to keep a private school.

CAPT. ROBERT SMALL.

Capt Robert Small returned to Charleston on the 27th ult., in the same vessel in which he escaped from the city in the Spring of 1862—the Planter. As it passed Fort Sumter it had all its three flags flying, and the Captain's face beamed with satisfaction as he saw the Stars and Stripes on its parapets once more. He had, as passengers on the Planter, Brevet Major-Gen. Saxton, Major Saxton, the brother of Major-Gen. Howard, some officers of Sherman's Army, Judges Cooley and Worden, United States Tax Commissioners, Rev. Mr. Barnard of Boston, Mr. J. H. Harris of Hayti, and Mr. Newcombe, Agent of the Freedmen's Relief Association. The Planter has been refitted, since its flight from Charleston, at an expense of $40,000.

SUNDAY IN CHARLESTON.

Sunday, Feb. 22, was a day of jubilee at all the colored churches. Gen. Littlefield and Mr. Redpath of Boston addressed all the congregations on their positions and duties to their race and country. The colored people say that there have been no such scenes witnessed in these churches during living memory. The speakers made very radical anti-Slavery addresses, and were listened to with the utmost eagerness. Bursts of joy, shouts of thanks to God, laughter, tears—every human emotion seemed to be moved to their depths. One of the speakers, after shaking hands with nearly all the congregation before he got half-way down the alley, was astonished by being suddenly hugged by one old colored lady, whose grateful enthusiasm exceeded her sense of the severe proprieties of such occasions. I can vouch for the truth of this story, but prefer to decline to state which one of these gentlemen was thus uniquely distinguished.

A PROPHET IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

From a copy of *The Sumter Banner*, published at Sumterville, S. C., April 9, 1851, I copy the following prophetic passage, which so truly describes the present condition of the State. It is the peroration of a speech delivered by Bishop Capers, which the editor quoted for the purpose of refuting it:

"It (Secession) must prove ruinous; the general Government will put it down; Charleston and the State will be ruined; all will be sacrificed—the green hills, the verdant plains, the crystal streams, the cypress-shaded graves of moldering patriots, the hearthstone of the wife, the trysting-tree of the daughter, will be bathed in blood."

Verily, a prophet is not honored in his own country! The Bishop's prophecies were ridiculed, and now these warnings are facts.

"YOU'S A JOHNNY."

The 54th Massachusetts and the 102d United States Colored Troops, passed through the streets of the city on Feb. 27. My grey overcoat somewhat resembles the Rebel uniform and the favorite cloth of the wealthier citizens. I noticed some of the soldiers smile at me and talk to their comrades, and occasionally look round and eye me again.

"Look at that Johnny!" shouted one of them, pointing at the representative of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE in Charleston, and then bursting into a jolly laugh.

"No, boys; I'm no Johnny."

"Oh yes, you's a Johnny!" was shouted back.

I shook my head.

"Yes, you *is* a Johnny!" said another, taking up the word of his partner, who had gone before. "I know it's mighty hard for you to see this; but it's all right!"

That was so very good that I said no more.

CALLING THE ROLL.

R. Toombs once declared that he would yet call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill. It was intimated that there were at one time certain Massachusetts politicians who could have responded to it with considerable propriety. But however that may be, "we-uns" have got ahead of R. Toombs. One of his recent chattels was enlisted as a soldier at Savannah recently, so that our officers are calling his slave-roll for him.

I heard an officer of high rank in this department state that the daughter of Robert Toombs waits on his table, but that she does not dare to address him by the endearing name of father; for her name is not recorded in the leaf of the big ha' Bible, but in the roll which he threatened to call at Bunker Hill!

PIETY QUAINTLY EXPRESSED.

At a funeral at St. Augustine, Fla., a short time since, a colored preacher was enlarging on the gratitude that the freedmen owed to God for the marvelous deliverance that he had wrought in their behalf. As repeated to us, his climax was somewhat in this wise:

"MY BRETHREN: Gen. Sherman has done much for us by bringing so many of our people out of bondage; Gen. Saxton has been our benefactor by defending us from being imposed on and giving us lands; Brother Lynch has deserved our thanks by his care for our spiritual welfare; but remember, my brethren, that the Lord has done more for us *than any other man!*"

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

On March 3 a scene was witnessed in the City of Charleston which deserves an enduring record in the history of the Rebellion. In front of the citadel, a military college that was founded for the purpose of destroying the Union and erecting on its ruins an empire whose corner stone should be Negro Slavery—in the presence of a great concourse of Federal officers and citizens, the black regiment to whom Charleston surrendered was drawn up on parade, presented by Gen. Littlefield, its former commander, with a National flag, and eulogized as justly deserving of all the honors due to a loyal and heroic people.

This flag was subscribed for entirely by the freed women of the Department, and the regiment is almost wholly composed of Charleston blacks. The lady who held the large flag is understood to be a granddaughter of one of the greatest soldiers that America ever produced; a General whose brilliant military record (of which every history of our country makes very prominent mention) has been fitly closed, and made doubly dear to us by his unswerving fidelity to the Union. Of Southern birth and Southern social habits, in his early manhood he had a daughter born in Charleston; and the child of this lady, herself a woman grown, was selected to be the standard bearer on this occasion.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

The "loyal" white Unionists are holding private meetings to complete lists of Union men, to be divided into first, second, and third classes. At the meeting the other night, they elected Mr. Aiken, the ex-owner of eleven hundred slaves, a "first-class" Unionist. This result was not arrived at without considerable debate, the reason for which will be apparent ere long in this correspondence. With one or two exceptions, these so-called loyalists are the veriest Rip Van Winkles alive. They seem totally unconscious of the enormous strides that Northern opinion has taken since the Rebels fired on Fort Sumter. They awake and shout for King George with quite a pathetic lustiness; but they will find no response from the present rulers, unless I very greatly misjudge them. Beside electing Mr. Aiken a No. 1 Unionist, they appointed a Committee to protest against colored children being admitted into the school buildings. This delegation was headed by two Northern men—Messrs. Sawyer and Geddings, both of them former teachers in the Public Schools. Their pitiful remonstrance was heard respectfully, and the public schools will be opened to all loyalists, or others, who choose to come. The highest ideal of the Union that these people seem to have is a restoration as nearly as possible of the old state of things. They are quite willing that the traitor who delivered up the cutter Aiken (who is here), or the butchers Poucher and Fitch, who mangled our colored soldiers, and who are also here, shall, by taking the oath, lord it over the brave Robert Small, who delivered up a steamer to us, or over the brave and exultant loyalists who received us with tumultuous delight, and are flocking to our standard by the hundreds. This side of the Hudson Cave there is no such Sleepy Hollow to be found as the city of Charleston. Even Gillmore's storm of shot and shell has failed to awake them. But they are getting nudges every day at the public offices, which may finally make them rub their eyes and see how the nineteenth century looks. It never got down thus far South, for its predecessor, the eighteenth century, settled in Charleston, evidently with the intention of staying here until it was absolutely kicked out.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

is administered in this city with every form that can render the ceremony a solemn one. Every one in the room, man and woman, uncovers the head; the applicant standing before a desk on which two little Union flags are placed, raises the right hand; he or she repeats aloud, clause by clause, the words of the oath, and afterward signs it in the presence of witnesses. Good men and women are taking it readily, of course; and others, too—for men who hate us feel no difficulty in committing perjury after, having bought and sold slaves all their lives, and drenched the land in blood. All the Aldermen have taken the oath.

RELICS OF CHIVALRY.

A good joke is told of one of the relic hunters here. He found the house of the famous Barnwell Rhett, editor of *The Mercury*, and one of the "very firstest of the first families." He was searching for letters that would reveal the secrets of the Secessionists. He saw a bundle of what appeared to be letters carefully filed away, and, as the Western people say, he "went for it." He eagerly tore the string that held it together, and found—what do you suppose?

About 50 unpaid tradesmen's bills!

He claims it to be one of the most characteristic relics that have been collected yet.

A Boston gentleman has the bell of the slave mart, which will be sent to Mr. Wendell Phillips; the door-plate of Mr. Richard Yeadon (who offered $10,000 for Ben Butler's head), which will be sent to the General as a sign that Charleston is ours; a transparency found in the editorial rooms of *The Mercury*, inscribed,

ONE VOICE
AND
MILLIONS
OF
STRONG ARMS
TO
UPHOLD THE HONOR
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA.
1776. 1860.

which will be sent to THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, and the first secession banner ever unfurled in this city, which will be forwarded to you for public exhibition. On a white center, surrounded with blue, it has a palmetto with a rattlesnake twined around its trunk, and over it the motto—

"*Animis opibus que parati,*"

which, in the English language, means,

"*We're some, we are,*"

"or words to that effect." As I have forgotten my little Latin and less Greek, I only interpret by analogy, of course. It was hung out at the store of Wharton & Petsch, on Line-st., opposite the South Carolina Railroad Depot.

BERWICK.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

BATTLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Dispatch from Newbern, N. C.—Sherman Forty Miles from Raleigh—Fayetteville in our Possession—Sherman received with Open Arms by the North Carolinians—The Planters Arm their Slaves against the Rebel Negro Conscription.

By the arrival of the Dudley Buck, which left Newbern on Monday afternoon, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock, we learn that up to Saturday night, the 4th inst., warm showers had been falling for a week, which had made the roads bad. It cleared off on Saturday night, and when the Dudley Buck left there was promise of good weather. The soil being sandy, the roads will be hard and good in a few days. The enemy had felled great numbers of trees across the roads and paths leading from Newbern to Kinston, which were being removed by the force advancing from Newbern, which force was within a short distance of Kinston when the Dudley Buck left. Refugees who arrived in Newbern all stated that Fayetteville, N. C., was in our possession last week, and that Sherman was within 40 miles of Raleigh; that the Rebel soldiers were deserting in companies, and in some cases by regiments; that most of them were retiring to their homes; that the people pay but little heed to the proclamation of Gov. Vance calling them to arms, and that in most places in North Carolina the people go forth to meet Sherman with words of welcome, and are not particular about placing their stock and supplies out of his reach. Many of the inhabitants of Western North Carolina were on their way to meet their relatives and friends in Sherman's army from the Western States. Their wagons were well stored with provisions, native wines, and such other comforts as Sherman's Union visitors will relish. From the tone of the Raleigh papers, with the exception of *The Confederate*, it would seem as though no one could have the hardihood to entertain a hope for the success of the Confederacy. *The Progress* says that Sherman will soon be in possession of Raleigh, and will go wherever he desires. Quite a panic prevails among the negroes in North Carolina since the announcement that they are to be conscripted to fight in the Rebel army. The Rebels are now gathering them up for this purpose. A strong combination exists among the conservative slaveholders to resist this measure, some of whom are arming their slaves in order that they may be able to defy the Rebel authorities, and thus retain their servants, who exhibit a readiness to fight for their masters and their homes, rather than to fight for the Rebel Confederacy. Great numbers of negroes are flocking to Sherman's army, says *The Progress*, with the assistance of their masters, with the promise that they will return and work for wages as soon as it will be safe for them to do so. This gives the negro question an interesting aspect. It will not delay Sherman's movements, however.

Report of one of Gen. Thomas's Scouts—Reported Crushing of Cheatham's Column by Sherman—Johnston said to be "Awfully Whipped."

Major-Gen. Thomas telegraphs the Government from the South-West that one of his scouts has come in with information that the Rebel Generals Lee and Cheatham, with their forces, had been sent from Alabama against Sherman, but that Lee was subsequently recalled to defend Selma, Ala., which, it was supposed, would be attacked by the Union forces. Cheatham was ordered to proceed, and after forming a junction with Hardee, who came up from Charleston, to attack Sherman. The scouts report that the Rebels have information that before the junction was formed Sherman hurled a few of his veteran brigades back upon Cheatham's column and completely crushed it. Hardee was not up in time, and report does not say that he gave battle at all, but that Johnston was supposed to have attacked Sherman in front and got awfully whipped. There is every reason to believe the report to be true, notwithstanding the roundabout way through which it comes. The name of the place where the reported battle occurred is not mentioned, but it was probably somewhere on the line of the States of South and North Carolina.

The Rebels Claim a Slight Success over Sherman—Kilpatrick Reported Worsted by Hampton—From the Valley.

CITY POINT, Va., Monday, March 13, 1865.

To the Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War.*

The following items are taken from to-day's Richmond papers:

We have some good news this morning—news of a victory in South Carolina. It is announced in the following official dispatch from Gen. Lee. Though the dispatch is rather scant in its particulars, enough is given to show that Kilpatrick was badly worsted:

"HEADQUARTERS, &C, March 10, 1865.

"*To the Hon.* JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Secretary of War.*

"Gen. Hampton attacked Gen. Kilpatrick at daylight this morning, and drove him from his camp, taking his guns, wagons, many horses, several hundred prisoners, and relieving a great number of our own men who had been captured. The guns and wagons could not be brought off for want of horses. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded. Our loss is not heavy. Lieut. Col. J. S. King was killed. Brig.-Gen. Hume, Cols. Kagan and Morrison, and Majors Davis and Ferguson, and others, were wounded. R. E. LEE, General."

It will be observed that the locality of the fight is not named in the dispatch. This is for prudential reasons. Sherman has no communication with the North, and it would be imprudent to publish where he was, as it would be giving news to Grant of his progress.

Matters are beginning to look decidedly better for us in the South. In the last three days we have had news of two victories—one in North Carolina, and one in South Carolina.

Gen. Sherman Across the Great Pedee, and between Hardee and Beauregard—A Benefit—Theatricals—Taking the Oath—Trade, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7, 1865.

Advices deemed trustworthy, have been received here from Gen. Sherman, confirming reports which reached us several days since, to the effect that his main army passed into North Carolina at least four days ago. His route lay through Cheraw, S. C. The Rebel forces of Gen. Hardee are reported to be lying on the two sides of the Pedee, *which river Gen. Sherman had successfully crossed, placing himself between Hardee and Beauregard.* The direction taken by the Union army since entering North Carolina it would be contraband to mention. What may have occurred during the last day or two, or whether there has been any meeting of the two armies, is not positively known here, though it is not expected that any general battle can occur for some time to come.

Quartermaster's goods, greatly needed by the sick, have come to hand, such as blankets and clothing; still there is great need of shirts and under clothing. Where are the Sanitary supplies?

BENEFIT FOR THE PRISONERS.

The managers of the Wilmington Theater gave a benefit on Saturday evening to the returned prisoners. The house was thronged in every part at one dollar for admission, and yesterday the Medical Director of Gen. Schofield's Department, Dr. Ed. Shippen, acknowledged the receipt from Mr. F. C. James, the acting manager, of the generous sum of $1,074, as the proceeds of the evening's entertainment. Dr. Shippen compliments the manager and whole company for their timely and most patriotic action. Miss Eloise Bridges, a favorite actress of this and other Southern theaters for two or three years past, was the chief attraction of the evening, and contributed greatly to swell the generous donation to the poor soldiers. She has, during the brief period of the occupation of Wilmington, won a lasting place in the esteem of the Union officers and men who have witnessed her fine personations.

TAKING THE OATH.

About a thousand persons have already taken the oath of allegiance, and the office of Col. Randlett, the Provost-Marshal, is thronged from morning till night with candidates pressing eagerly forward to be the first to declare their renewed fealty to the old flag and government. The stores, under permits granted by Gen Hawley, are gradually opening to close out the stocks on hand. These are generally small, the larger part of the goods having been removed to places in the interior, or concealed upon the approach of the Union army. Col. ——, the agent of the Treasury Department, is here, and will look after the cotton, rosin and turpentine belonging of right to the Government; and attend generally to the establishment and regulation of trade.

Several strange steamers have appeared here during the day, among the rest the new and elegant steamer Edward Everett, lately built for the Government by Alexander McKay of East Boston.

One of the naval gunboats to-day went up the Cape Fear River. She will probably explore the river for some distance and clean out any Rebels that may be found along the route. If possible she will bring down any of the blockade-runners which may have taken refuge up the river.

Weather mild and Spring-like, with indications of rain. Health of the troops good. E. S.

Southern Papers on Sherman's Movements.

Intelligence from the North Carolina papers indicate that both sections are concentrating their forces in her borders, for the final struggle. A Raleigh paper says that the people of that city will hear the guns of the great and last battle of the American Rebellion, and that the traditionary grounds of the Old North State will be the common graveyard of State Rights and State Lines, without which no attempt at Secession could have been made. The existence of State lines will always be a sufficient pretext to prompt the local interest of one section to revolt against the Government, if the other sections refuse to sacrifice their local interest. *The Raleigh Progress* says that the Unionists are concentrating a force of 40,000 at Newbern, which will soon be ready to strike Gen. Lee's Army in conjunction with Sherman's forces.

The Richmond Whig of the 8th says Sherman is played out. If our readers do not hear, or read, of any good news from South Carolina, it is a *non sequitur* that there is none to communicate. *In a few days they will hear where Sherman is and what has befallen him.* Let everybody be patient. *Sherman's opportunity to establish a military reputation has fled,* and we will soon hear of his discomfiture and disgrace.

BATTLES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A Battle near Kinston, N. C.—Bragg claims a Victory.

The Richmond Examiner of the 10th contains the following dispatch from Gen. Lee, giving the particulars of a battle near Kinston, North Carolina, between Gen. Bragg of the Confederate army, and the Union forces which moved from Newbern to meet Sherman in the direction of Goldsborough:

HEADQUARTERS, etc., March 9, 1865.

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, *Secretary of War:* Gen. Bragg reports that he attacked the enemy yesterday, four miles in front of Kinston, and drove him from his position. He disputed the ground obstinately, and took up a new line three miles from his first. We captured three pieces of artillery and 1,500 prisoners. The number of the enemy dead and wounded left on the field is large. Ours comparatively small. The troops behaved most handsomely, and Major-Gens. Hill and Hoke exhibited their usual zeal and energy. R. E. LEE.

Kinston, near which the fight occurred, is situated on the direct route from Goldsborough to Newbern, and is about twenty miles east of Goldsborough and about thirty from Newbern. It is supposed that this force of the enemy was advancing from Newbern against Goldsborough for the purpose of cutting the railroad at that point. It is not probable, after this repulse, that the enemy will attempt to advance, and it is likely we shall next hear of them falling back on Newbern, or changing their course to some other point of the compass. This movement of the enemy was evidently designed to be coöperative with Sherman, and in this light, and in this juncture, it may be of great value to us in embarrassing the movements of Sherman. *The Dispatch* says that the force which Bragg defeated was Gen. Foster's, which was pushing up to coöperate with Terry who is advancing on Goldsborough from Wilmington, and it was thought that another fight took place on the 9th inst.

Official from Gen. Schofield.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Schofield to Gen. Grant has been received in Washington:

To Lieut.-Gen. GRANT:

The enemy made a heavy attack upon our center and left to-day, but was decisively repulsed with heavy loss. His dead and badly wounded were left upon the field. We also took several hundred prisoners. Our loss is small. Gen. Couch is only 12 miles from here to-night, and will be up early in the morning. We took prisoners from Lee's and Stewart's corps. They say two corps are here, and the rest of Johnston's army is coming. J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-Gen.

Gen. Cox's Advance toward Kinston—The Rebels in Force Under Longstreet—The Fight on the 9th—The 15th Connecticut and 27th Massachusetts Regiments Captured—Arrival of Gen. Schofield—A Rebel Ram at Kinston.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 9, 1865.

The Union forces under Major-Gen. Cox moved out from this place on the 5th inst., taking the line of the Goldsborough and Atlantic Railroad, and at the present writing we occupy beyond Gum Swamp and within five miles of Kinston.

Scouts and reconnoitering parties agree in reporting the Rebels in considerable strength at Kinston, with reënforcements rapidly arriving under the ubiquitous Longstreet. Whether he brings a portion of Lee's army with him, or whether his force comes from another quarter is not at present definitely known, though it is supposed that he commands a force gleaned from the coast with additions from the troops in front of Sherman, which are falling back slowly, intending to make a stand in the vicinity of Goldsborough, as everything indicates that they intend holding this place, no matter what it may cost.

A skirmish of considerable proportions took place to-day, between one of Gen. Custer's brigades and the enemy, in which the 15th Connecticut Volunteers and 27th Massachusetts were nearly all captured. The former had recently been filled up to the maximum standard, wereby we lose about 1,000 good men. The casualties were few, but no names can be reported at present. The force here is much larger than is generally supposed, and is considered fully competent to perform any task likely to be assigned to it. The roads are almost impassable and rain falling in torrents. Gen. Schofield has come up from Wilmington, and will be at the front to-day. Information has just arrived that the Rebel Ram is defending the bridge opposite Kinston, and occasionally she lets fall a shell into our lines now being advanced. The army here is full of hope and animation, and the people may be on the watch for stirring news.

Another Battle—Union Account of the Engagements—A Victory.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 13, 1865.

Your correspondent, "E. S.," sends the following to this bureau. It is believed to be the latest intelligence from Kinston:

GEN. COX'S HDQRS., near Kinston, Friday, March 10, 1865.

Gen. Schofield's advance, under Gen. Cox, administered to-day to the Rebels under Bragg a handsome repulse. The enemy, having been reënforced by S. D. Lee's corps, attacked Gen. Cox's forces in a position near South-west Creek. They made two separate assaults. The first on General S. P. Carter's Division, occupying the extreme left. While they were being repulsed in front by Gen. Carter, Col. McQuestion's Brigade of Ruger's Division, the Twenty-third Corps attacked them in flank and completely routed them capturing one hundred and twenty-seven prisoners and one piece of artillery.

Not satisfied with one attempt, they massed for a second assault, and attacked Ruger's Division in the center. In this attempt they were as promptly repulsed with heavier loss, and retreated from the field in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Bragg commanded the troops in person, assisted by D. H. Hill.

A Newbern Dispatch—Gen. Schofield arrived there—Reported Release of the Salisbury Prisoners—Further about the Battles.

Newbern dates of the 11th say that Major-Gen. Schofield, Brevet Brig.-Gen Schofield, and their Staffs, have arrived here, having left Wilmington on Monday last. They bring no news from Sherman. The enemy's papers are equally as ignorant of Sherman's whereabouts. The roads are bad, which delays his progress somewhat. A letter was received here the other day from a young man who has been confined in Salisbury prison for the past two years, stating that he was liberated by the Union forces. The enemy, elated with the capture of two or three small guns and a line of skirmishers in our front, made several charges yesterday of the most reckless character, in which they were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Our forces were well intrenched, and are now within three miles of Kinston, to which point the railroad is now completed. The enemy continue to receive reënforcements, and evidently intend to make a stubborn resistance at Kinston. Gen. Couch's division from Wilmington communicated with Major-Gen. Cox last night from Beaver Dam, a point he had just reached, which is eight miles from Gen. Cox's headquarters. Gen. Couch joins Gen. Cox's forces this morning, which indicates a battle to-day. The enemy show signs of weakness, and will doubtless fall back to the other side of the Neuse River, and make a stand at Kinston. The enemy are reported to number from 15,000 to 25,000. The Rebel ram is stationed at Kinston to protect the bridge across the Neuse, which is quite an expensive structure. It is reported by deserters that Gen. Robert E. Lee and Major-Gen. Breckinridge from Richmond visited Kinston and gave instructions. Major-Gen. Schofield remains in the field with Major-Gen. Cox, giving to every movement his personal attention. The enemy are much alarmed and mystified in regard to Sherman's movements. We expect to hear from him in a day or two. Major-Gen. Cox has received an order, congratulating his troops on the heroic manner in which they have met the enemy, and successfully sustained themselves thus far. Gen Markland, the Military Mail Agent, has arrived at Morehead City with a large mail for Sherman's army, which he is waiting to deliver by the way of Newbern.

FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

HIS OFFICIAL REPORT.

Official Report of Gen. Sheridan—Capture of Charlottesville—Bridges and Railroads Smashed Up—The James River Canal Destroyed—Our Forces within Fifteen Miles of Lynchburg—Cannon and Supplies Captured—Commodore Hollins Shot.

HDQRS. MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, COLUMBIA, Va., Friday, March 10, 1865.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. GRANT, *Commanding Armies United States.*

GENERAL: In my last dispatch, dated Waynesborough, I gave you a brief account of the defeat of Early by Custer's Division. The same night this division was pushed across the Blue Ridge, and entered Charlottesville at 2 p. m. the next day. The Mayor of the city and the principal inhabitants came out and delivered up the keys of the public buildings.

I had to remain at Charlottesville two days. The time was consumed in bringing over from Waynesborough our ammunition and pontoon trains. The weather was horrible beyond description, and the rain incessant. The two divisions were, during this time, occupied in destroying the two large iron bridges, one over the Rivanna River, the other over Moore's Creek, near Charlottesville, and the railroad for a distance of eight miles, in the direction of Lynchburg. On the 6th of March I sent the First Division, Gen. Devin commanding, to Scottsville, on the James River, with instructions to send out light parties through the country and destroy all merchandise, mills, factories, bridges, &c., on the Rivanna River, the parties to join the division at Scottsville. The division then proceeded along the canal to Duguidsville, 15 miles from Lynchburg, destroying every lock, and in many places the bank of the canal. At Duguidsville we hoped to secure the bridge to let us cross the river, as our pontoons were useless on account of the high water.

In this, however, we were foiled, as both this bridge and the bridge at Hardwicksville were burned by the enemy upon our approach. Merritt accompanied this division. The Third Division started at the same time from Charlottesville, and proceeded down the Lynchburg Railroad to Amherst Court House, destroying every bridge on the road, and in many places miles of the road. The bridges on this road are numerous, and some of them five hundred feet in length.

We have found great abundance in this country for our men and animals. In fact the canal had been the great feeder of Richmond. At the Rockfish river the bank of the canal was cut, and at New Canton, where the dam is across the James, the guard-lock was destroyed and the James river let into the canal, carrying away the banks and washing out the bottom of the canal.

The dam across the James at this point was also partially destroyed.

I have had no opposition. Everybody is bewildered by our movements. I have had no news of any kind since I left.

The latest Richmond paper was of the 4th, but contained nothing.

I omitted to mention that the bridges on the railroad from Swoop's Depot on the other side of Staunton to Charlottesville were utterly destroyed; also all bridges for a distance of 10 miles on the Gordonsville Railroad.

The weather has been very bad indeed, raining hard every day with the exception of four days, since we started. My wagons have from the state of the roads detained me.

Up to the present time we have captured fourteen pieces of artillery, eleven at Waynesborough, and three at Charlottesville.

The party that I sent back from Waynesborough started with six pieces, but they were obliged to destroy two of the six for want of animals. The remaining eight pieces were thoroughly destroyed.

We have captured up to the present time twelve canal boats laden with supplies, ammunition, rations, needed stores, etc.

I cannot speak in too high terms of Generals Merritt, Custer and Devins, and the officers and men of their commands. They have waded through mud and water during this continuous rain, and are all in fine spirits and health.

Commodore Hollins of the Rebel navy was shot near Gordonsville while attempting to make his escape from our advance in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. Com'g.

From the Valley—Prisoners Arrived at Winchester.

Official information from Cumberland, Md., of the 8th inst., states that Col. Thompson, of the 1st New-Hampshire Cavalry, of Gen. Sheridan's Command, has just arrived at Winchester with 40 officers and 1,300 enlisted men as prisoners, and eight pieces of artillery captured and destroyed. The principal battle was fought at Fisherville, five miles from Staunton, Va.

Major-General Emory of the Nineteenth Army Corps has been appointed to the command of the Middle Military Division, known as the Army of the Shenandoah, in the place of Gen. Hancock. This command embraces all the infantry, artillery and cavalry between Cumberland, Md., Harper's Ferry and Winchester. Gen. Emory has issued orders for the government of trade and the issuing of passes to non-residents.

A correspondent of *The Times* says that "among the papers found in Early's baggage was a letter from Jeff. Davis, addressed to Early, in reply to a petition of the soldiers to have the war brought to a close, as they had fought four years and accomplished nothing. Davis's reply is characteristic. He incloses a copy of the petition to Early, and simply expresses a hope that it does not represent the feelings of a majority of his men."

FROM WILMINGTON.

Exchange of Officers—Citizens Forbidden by a Rebel Officer to Feed our Returning Prisoners—Good Will of the People—Supplies Wanted for our Men—Accounts of their Captivity.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, March 2, 1865.

One thousand and one Union officers, exchanged under the recent cartel, arrived in this place yesterday afternoon. They all marched from the North-East Bridge, to which place they were brought from Charlotte by the cars. They passed through Goldsborough, where the citizens, men and women, thronged around to give them food. Some of the citizens, hearing of their passing through Goldsborough, came twenty miles to bring supplies for them. Gen. Baker, commanding the post (let his memory be forever infamous) issued an order forbidding the citizens from feeding the Yankee officers—an order which the humane Union people disregarded, defying the edict of the heartless commander.

These officers uniformly bear testimony to the kindly feeling which prevailed toward them during their march through North Carolina. These demonstrations were, in some cases, even enthusiastic, and seemed to be regarded as foreshadowing the near termination of the war. Women waved their handkerchiefs to them as they passed along, and manifested the most unmistakable Union sentiments. Prominent citizens at Raleigh freely mixed with them and openly expressed their devotion to the old flag. So general and outspoken were these sentiments and feelings that the Union officers were greatly pleased and gratified, and they regard it as proof that this State will be the first to take its place by the side of her loyal sisters in the Union, and that at no distant day.

The first and only outbreak of disorder which has happened there occurred last evening at a boarding-house on Front-st., where some soldiers met to procure meals. One man lost his pocket-book and being in liquor became violent. He took his stand in the door of the basement dining-room, and with an open knife in his hand declared his purpose to have his money before any one should be permitted to leave. The young man who had been assisting Mrs. Lippincott in the house, and who seems to have been suspected, probably without cause, attempted to pass out, when he was stabbed in four places and soon after died. His name was George Simpson; the name of his regiment I have not learned.

The officers above referred to, I am happy to state, present a marked contrast in appearance from the privates who have come in. Their rations were the same as those of the men, viz., a pint of corn meal and a few spoonsful of sorghum each, daily, but they were able, most of them, to obtain money from home upon drafts, which, though shaved at enormous discounts by the Rebels, placed in their hands the means to purchase food and other comforts, which the poor privates could not do. Some of them, however, had no meat issued to them for four months. Some were barefooted, and many of them sick.

A large number, some three or four hundred, too sick and weak to continue the journey, remain three or four miles from town. Cooked rations were sent out to them.

Clothing, shoes and blankets are very much needed. For humanity's sake, let them be sent at once.

The officer stated that but for the fact that they were able to obtain money from their friends, they would not have fared any better than the privates. Their drafts or bills of exchange were handed over to persons with power of attorney, who obtained the money from the paymaster or other sources. For money thus obtained the Confederate gold speculators gave our officers two Confederate dollars for one in greenbacks, or six for one in gold. They were compelled to purchase everything from the sutlers at the most exorbitant rates. For beef of very inferior quality, they were charged from $3 to $5 per pound; pork $7 per lb., lard $12, butter from $12 to $20 per lb.; very small loaves of bread, about four inches square, $1 50 per loaf; flour, $3 per lb.; rice, $2 per lb., and other things in proportion. The quantity of salt issued was so very small that the officers were compelled to buy part of this article of necessity also, at a dollar for a small cupfull of less than half a pint.

During their residence at Columbia, over four months, they had meat issued but once, and this, with a few potatoes, was given in lieu of sorghum.

When they arrived at Columbia, on the 6th of October, their first experience was a night's rest upon the ground in an open field, without any shelter. The night was very rainy and cold. The officers had to keep moving about, or catch a few moments of rest sitting on the ground. It was in the city. On the 7th they were moved to a distance of two miles from Columbia, to a place which afterward obtained the name of "Camp Sorghum,"—so called by our officers on account of the steady flow of sorghum instead of meat or other substantial food. They were strictly guarded, but many of the officers contrived to escape.

One officer was shot dead while trying to pass the guard in the evening. Another was killed while sitting quietly by his camp-fire—Lieut. Young; the guards said it was accidental. A third was shot while passing along inside the dead-line, where he had a right to go; the guards said he was outside, but there was abundant proof that this was not the case. The health of the camp, as a general thing, was very good, and there were but few deaths from disease. They found no means of communicating with the outside world. Sometimes they could get Rebel papers, but no others—probably when things went "wrong" they would not permit them to come into the camp. Some of these officers traveled from Richmond to Macon, thence to Savannah, thence to Charleston, where they were placed under fire.

The shells from our monitors and batteries went directly over their jail-yard, but the music of the Union guns was so sweet to them it dispelled all fear, and they were overjoyed when they heard them plunk into the town. There were 600 in the jail-yard, and a large number in the Marine Hospital, and others in the work-house. No one was injured by our shells. One shell burst so near as to cut off a limb of a tree at the top of the wall. From Charleston they went to Columbia, where they remained until the advance of Sherman obliged the Rebel authorities to hurry them away to Greensborough. Here they spent but a few days, and thence were moved by railroad to Goldsborough, North Carolina. After four days they were started to come to Wilmington, the point of exchange.

They have always been transported in box cars, crowded to suffocation, in a condition of filth which would disgrace a respectable hog-pen—anything except the Southern Confederacy; and the tops of the cars would also be piled as full as they could stick on with men.

The first real exhibition of Union sentiment and feeling was noticed in North Carolina. The guard, even, expressed the earnest wish that Sherman might come and take the country. They were generally very much demoralized. The citizens, both in Raleigh and Goldsborough, wherever they could be permitted, or by stealth could do so, treated the officers well. Nothing could be purchased except tobacco—no bread or other kinds of food. There was evidently great scarcity.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1865.

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The returns of the votes on Tuesday on the Constitutional Amendment to the State Constitution are too meager to justify a positive judgment upon the result. As far as heard from they are as follows:

MAJORITIES.	For.	Against.
New-York	1,020	..
Poughkeepsie	57	..
Utica	60	..
Binghamton	200	..
Sherburne	83	..
Brooklyn	1,159	..
Greene	..	118
Oxford	..	62
Otsego	..	130
Albany	..	632
Totals	2,579	942

The returns of the election in New-Hampshire on the 14th are from 127 towns, and are for Smythe, Union candidate for Governor, 24,665. For Harrington, Democratic, 18,313. Last year, Gilmore, Union, had 37,606; Harrington, 31,340. It looks as if Smythe's majority would be larger than Gilmore's.

In the Ist District, Gen. Marston, Union, is elected to Congress by about 1,500 majority over Marcy (Democrat), Member of the last Congress. In the IId and IIId Districts, Rollins and Patterson, both Unionists and both Members of the last Congress, are reëlected by majorities of about 2,000 each. This gives a gain of one on the Congressional Delegation. The Republicans have elected all the Councilors, nine out of twelve State Senators, and a majority of about 100 in the House.

The latest returns say that Strafford County, complete, gives Gen. Marston for Congress, 2,932; Marcy (Opp.) 1,974; Sawyer (bolter) 148; scattering 6. Rockingham County gives Sawyer some 200 votes. Marston's majority is ample; and the Unionists have it all their own way throughout.

HON. JOHN P. STOCKTON was on the 15th declared elected to the U. S. Senate for the full term just commenced, though we cannot make out that he was elected. The vote, as telegraphed to us, stands—

Stockton (Opp.)	40
Ten Eyck (Union)	37
Scattering	4
Necessary to choice	41

As, however, it was long since settled by the Camden and Amboy managers that Stockton should be the Senator, we suppose he may be considered elected, no matter how the Legislature may have voted. We think Mr. Ten Eyck might have been chosen had he stood firmly and openly throughout for the People against the Monopoly.

RHODE ISLAND has renominated, unheeding their personal reluctance, her late able and worthy representatives in Congress, THOMAS A. JENCKES and NATHAN F. DIXON. Their reëlection by large majorities is, happily, not doubtful.

SHERIDAN.

The known facts in regard to Gen. Sheridan's extraordinary campaign are these:

He left Winchester with two divisions and one brigade of cavalry, and four guns, on the morning of the 27th of February, and pushed up the Valley of the Shenandoah at speed, marching thirty, twenty-seven and twenty-six miles in the first three days, and on the evening of March 1st arriving within four miles of Staunton. On the same evening, he sent Devins's brigade into Staunton, and next morning Gen. Custer's division moved forward through Rockfish Gap toward Waynesborough. The subsequent battle was fought wholly by this division. Early was found posted on advantageous ground near Waynesborough. Custer attacked him with characteristic impetuosity, surrounded him, captured eighty-seven officers, eleven hundred and sixty-five men, thirteen flags, seven cannon, and other trophies. Early himself narrowly escaped, and his whole staff is reported taken. The Rebels showed no disposition whatever to fight—otherwise it is unaccountable so many should have been captured with a loss of not more than a dozen on our side killed and wounded. There was taken also a railway train with a large amount of stores on board and six cannon.

Sheridan's subsequent dispatch is probably the most important which that officer ever penned, for it announces at this critical moment that north of the James River there is no longer any communication, whether by rail or canal, between Lynchburg and Richmond. The railroad is destroyed from Charlottesville to within twenty miles of Lynchburg, including many bridges, some of them more than five hundred feet long. The canal is broken up at intervals west of Columbia to Lynchburg, the locks being destroyed, and at New-Canton the great guard lock is broken away, and the mighty current of the James itself pours into the narrow bed of the canal, and sweeps its banks away in a continuous overflow impossible to be checked. And it is this canal which Sheridan says has been the "great feeder" of Richmond. West of the Rivanna River Sheridan found himself in a country abounding in supplies, and he has cleaned it from one end to the other of mills, factories, stores, provisions—everything that made it valuable to the Rebellion.

Lee has not so much as attempted to stop Sheridan's destructive course. Between Grant who keeps his hold relentlessly on Richmond, and Sherman whose advance upon the doomed capital nothing can avert, the Rebel General-in-Chief has found no leisure to bestow on the swift movement of Sheridan—still less has he been able to spare troops to resist the columns which spread devastation through the valley of the James. More than ever before it begins to be apparent how overwhelmingly the Rebel armies are outnumbered, and how helplessly Lee must submit to see himself either shut up in, or driven from, his capital. If he cannot save his railroads he cannot save anything. He holds now one road to Lynchburg and one to Danville, but a single blow may sunder both of these, nor does Lee know that Sheridan may not at any moment deliver that blow. Sheridan's present success and his present position show that he may attempt almost anything, and that unless he attacks Lynchburg itself he may ride the country through without meeting an enemy in arms.

There is further news from Sheridan, but not wholly authentic. Reports represent Richmond in a panic at his approach, and if this account can be trusted at all, Sheridan turned east toward Richmond from Columbia and passed down the north bank of the James, destroying the canal as he moved, to within twenty miles of Richmond. It was supposed he meant to cross the river at Beaver Mills Aqueduct, and strike the Danville road, thus severing all communication between Richmond and its supplies. The same narrative states that preparations were proceeding actively for the evacuation of Richmond. It will be well for Lee if he does not too long delay his purpose.

SHERMAN.

Gen. Sherman was at Laurel Hill, N. C., thirty-five miles south-west of Fayetteville, on the 8th of March—so much we know from his own dispatch. The place is less than a hundred miles from Columbia, which he left on the 20th ult., so that his march has been slow. It may be presumed he found the roads very bad, and made them worse as he advanced, and it is simply impossible for an army like Sherman's to move with rapidity through a country which does not offer solid highways for travel.

But it does not seem at this moment very material to Sherman's plans that he should be any further north. He had outwitted his old adversary, Johnston, and instead of marching upon Charlotte where he was expected after leaving Columbia, has moved in such a direction as to leave far on his flank the forces which Johnston had concentrated to oppose him, and to get the start of them in a movement toward Newbern, or toward Goldsborough. The roads which delayed Sherman would delay Johnston not less, and as the latter could not know at first, nor for some time, the direction to which Sherman was actually moving, he would inevitably fall behind him. It is probable therefore that Sherman is nearer to a junction with Schofield than Johnston to a junction with Bragg.

Of course it is a relief to hear anything from Gen. Sherman. He had disappeared so long that there was a solicitude about his movements which might have been converted by further delay into anxiety, and while nobody really doubted that Sherman was coming out all right, there was a great desire for definite intelligence. The effect of it was manifest enough yesterday in Wall-st.

On the authority of our own correspondent, writing March 10 from Gen. Cox's headquarters near Kinston, we know that Bragg has met with a repulse instead of a victory on the battle-field of which he boasted. The defeat which the Rebels sustained was on the day following that on which Bragg claimed a victory, and we are in possession only of a few details in the letter of our correspondent of the first day's action. The column from Newbern, under Gen. Cox's command, had advanced by the 9th of March to within four miles of Kinston without opposition. On the 9th the head of that column was attacked by the united forces of Hill, Hoke, and Bragg, and being heavily outnumbered, sustained a defeat in which we lost two regiments. On the following day the action was renewed; and the enemy are strangely, but we suppose truly, reported to have been reënforced by S. D. Lee's corps, from Hood's army. Their assault was nevertheless repulsed, and they were at the same time attacked in flank and routed with loss. A second assault left them still worse off, and they retreated in confusion, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Whether the two regiments taken the day before were recovered we do not know. It may be that Gen. Cox, finding so heavy a force in front of him, will delay his movement on Goldsborough, but if Bragg holds his ground there will be go when Sherman has taken Raleigh?

Henceforth, we must consider the movements of Sherman and Schofield as very closely related. There can be no longer any doubt that the Rebels mean to concentrate for the defense of Raleigh, and of Goldsborough if they have time. As they are to fight a battle in North Carolina, it is manifestly for their interest to fight at such a time and place as shall avert the surrender of any interior line of real importance to them—and such is undoubtedly the railroad line through Goldsborough. It looks now, therefore, as if there might be a great battle in the neighborhood of that place—supposing Johnston able to come up before Sherman does. Gen. Schofield announces that Bragg retreated on the night of the 10th across the Neuse River at Kinston, and that he held the north bank of the river. It will be his policy to hold it to the last moment so as to give time for Johnston's arrival.

The suppression by Gen. Lee of the particular point or place where Wade Hampton was said to have worsted Kilpatrick on the 10th inst., and the appended attempt to make believe that it was somewhere in South Carolina, afforded circumstantial proof that Sherman had made much greater progress than the Rebels were willing to have known. This is now proved by an official dispatch from Sherman to Gen. Grant, dated the 8th, whence the former was at Laurel Hill, Richmond Co., N. C., thirty miles from Cheraw, N. C., and about the same distance from Fayetteville, N. C. Gen. Sherman writes:

"We are all well, and have done finely. Details are, for obvious reasons, omitted."

—That is to say: As this letter was to be brought by a scout through hostile territory, it was not prudent to give details; but it is evident, from all the facts known, that, up to that time, Sherman had not been seriously resisted. Of course, this does not prove that Hampton did not make some sort of raid into Kilpatrick's camp, in the small hours of the morning of the 10th; but, if he did, he doubtless took good care to get away again as quickly as possible. His admission that he could not bring off the guns, &c., which he says he captured, is conclusive on that point.

The temper of the people of North Carolina is anything but favorable to the Richmond despotism. Planters are reported arming their slaves to resist the conscription of Davis and Lee, while both whites and blacks together flock to Sherman's lines, bringing him supplies and assurances of good will. Our dispatch says that

"the Rebel soldiers were deserting in companies, and in some cases by regiments; that most of them were retiring to their homes; that the people pay but little heed to the proclamation of Gov. Vance calling them to arms; and that in most places in North Carolina the people go forth to meet Sherman with words of welcome, and are not particular about placing their stock and supplies out of his reach.

"Many of the inhabitants of Western North Carolina were on their way to meet their relatives and friends in Sherman's army from the Western States. Their wagons were well stored with provisions, native wines, and such other comforts as Sherman's Union visitors will relish."

Say what one may of the rest of the Confederacy, is it not plain North Carolina waits but the opportunity to resume her place in the Union? And if North Carolina comes, what is left of the Rebellion?

Further news from Gen. Sherman, by way of Wilmington and Fortress Monroe, that he has reached Fayetteville, and is there halting to take breath for a fresh start. The date is March 11, which is three days later than when he reported himself at Laurel Hill, and as the distance between the two places is but about thirty miles—an easy three days march—we presume this latter account, though not official, is correct. At Fayetteville Gen. Sherman is, or ought to be, in direct communication with Wilmington via Cape Fear River, which is navigable at all seasons for steamers to that place. We venture to presume that Admiral Porter, or whoever he has left in charge, has before this time moved up to effect a junction with the land forces.

Something has been said about the arrival of Gen. Sherman's quartermaster at Wilmington, and it is declared that Wilmington is to be in future the "base" of Gen. Sherman's army. He has not thus far appeared to be in any particular need of such a convenience—whether to keep or to change—and though it will be easy for him to strike the coast at some point for purposes of supply and communication, we do not at all suppose he contemplates what would be practically a retrograde movement from Fayetteville to Wilmington. If the latter is in any sense to serve as a base it will be by way of the river. But Gen. Sherman's true base for pending operations is not Wilmington but Newbern, and the employment of that is contingent upon his junction with Gen. Schofield, at Kinston, at Goldsborough, or at Raleigh. We do not yet know enough of the position and movements of the enemy's main body to say which of those three places is most likely to witness the final concentration of forces on our side.

From Gen. Schofield we have news of the evacuation of Kinston by Bragg and its occupation by the advance of our troops. Bragg's "victory" on the 9th does not seem to have encouraged him very greatly. He will not fight for Kinston though he has a river to help him, and has gone back to Goldsborough—a place intrinsically more important to him, but which the presence of Sherman at Fayetteville will render it inconvenient for him long to hold.

THE SOUTH AFTER PEACE.

We who believe an early and satisfactory Peace within the reach of our Government, if proper means are persistently used to secure it, and who contemplate a speedy and general disarmament and return to the ways of industry and thrift as consequences of such pacification, are confronted by a new class of croakers—mainly of the Copperhead persuasion—whose doleful prognostications run thus:

The South will continue for years disaffected, sullen, vengeful: her disbanded soldiers will not return to the ways of peaceful industry, for many of them were never trained to those ways, and will form guerrilla bands, and, hiding in mountains and forests, will disturb and harass the whole Southern country, obstructing industry, precluding security, and requiring extensive and costly armaments for a long time to come. Such is the substance of these gloomy vaticinations.

We dissent from them emphatically, and insist that they ignore the vital fact that the peasantry of the South, redeemed from Slavery by the War for the Union, will be enthusiastically and unchangeably loyal to the National authority. They will be stronger in fighting muscle than the sadly decimated Whites of the ex-slaveholding region, and they will instinctively recognize in every outlaw and guerrilla not only an enemy of their country and a despoiler of their industry but an implacable foe of their personal freedom. Every Rebel prowler or bandit will be regarded by the entire Black population of the South—a population considerably increased in numbers, but still more in energy and courage, by the return of fugitives from Canada and the North—as enemies to be exposed by hue-and-cry and hunted to extermination. Now, the maintenance of guerrilla warfare is only possible where the people are substantially unanimous and intensely devoted to the cause in whose behalf that warfare is waged. A guerrilla war for a cause execrated in every cottage and shanty of the country wherein it is waged is a suicidal absurdity.

But more: Guerrillas must have fastnesses wherein to baffle pursuit and defy assault; and these are confined to rugged, mountainous regions. But the mountainous districts of the South, being but nominally slaveholding, are not and never were Rebel. The Whites of East Tennessee, of western North Carolina, of West Virginia, of eastern Kentucky, of northern Alabama even, were against Secession at the outset, and have never been won over to the Confederacy. Some of them were for a season, by frauds and falsehood; but the great majority have always been true to the old flag. We presume this is measurably true of the mountain district of South Carolina also, as we know it was in the days of Nullification. But, if we suppose this State to form an exception, it still remains demonstrably true that the maintenance of a guerrilla warfare in the interest or with the forces of the Rebellion will be impossible, after the Confederacy shall have ceased to exist as a power and Slavery shall no longer paralyze the Union-loving instincts of Four Millions of loyal Southern people.

We believe, therefore, most fervently, that any peace which may be achieved, whether through the overthrow and dispersion of the Rebel chiefs, or through any agreement with them which shall guarantee the integrity of the Union and the freedom of all its inhabitants, will be thorough and lasting—that it will be welcomed and conformed to by the great body of the Southern people. Individuals will of course persist in making disaffection a pretext for outrage and crime, and there will be occasional exhibitions of rage and chagrin that will invoke for their repression the heavy hand of Authority; but the whole country, with limited and transient exceptions, will return promptly and gladly to the ways of peace and industry. So believing, we implore our rulers to do all in their power to hasten the glorious consummation.

THE FRENCH MISSION.

Some surprise has been expressed that this important mission was not filled previously to the adjournment of the Senate. We understand that it was tendered to JAMES GORDON BENNETT, esq., of this City, but declined by him, mainly on the ground that he could be of more service in extricating our country from her present difficulties at home than abroad.

Since Benjamin Franklin—in every sense our first Embassador to France—we do not remember that an Editor has till now been designated for that post, which demands in its incumbent a full and intimate knowledge of our own and of European politics, a ripe general experience, and a special familiarity with the character and career respectively of the leading statesmen of Europe. These qualifications, we presume, dictated the selection of the veteran Editor of *The Herald*.

We may here mention, as an interesting incident, that Mr. Bonnett met the present Emperor of France at a private dinner party in London just before the fall of Louis Philippe; when, the conversation turning on the condition of affairs in France, Mr. Bennett remarked that he had observed that almost the entire French press was then opposing the Government. The remark made such an impression on Louis Napoleon that he subsequently recalled the subject and asked Mr. Bennett what inference he drew from the fact above noted. Mr. B. replied that, in the United States, such an attitude of the Press would forecast an approaching transfer of political power. The events which soon followed proved this inference equally sound with regard to France.

THE CONFEDERATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.

The prospects of a confederation of the British provinces of North America has, of late, become highly unfavorable. The superstructure of the remarkable unanimity exhibited at the Quebec Conference, by the leading men of both the great political parties in the Canadas and in each of the Lower Provinces, would carry the bulk of the voters in each province, has not been fulfilled. The opposition to the scheme has grown stronger and stronger, and even its most sanguine champions now admit that for the present it is hopelessly defeated in each of the maritime provinces.

The first province in which public opinion very emphatically declared itself against confederation, is little Prince Edwards Island. Financially, this has been the most prosperous of the British provinces, and the opponents of confederation found it, therefore, comparatively easy to represent a union with the other provinces as detrimental to the best interests of the Island. It is generally admitted that the scheme of confederation stands, for the present, not the slightest chance of adoption. Mr. Haviland, one of the delegates of the Island to the Quebec Conference, recently admitted, at a public meeting, that nine-tenths of the population are opposed to confederation. Only two members of the Government now favor it, and the scheme will therefore not be brought forward at all for the present.

New-Brunswick is thus far the only province in which the people have had a chance to pronounce their opinion on the plan agreed upon by the Conference of Quebec. The result of this vote is entirely adverse to confederation. The chief champions of the plan have been defeated, and a new government will be formed which will be, of course, hostile to it.

As New-Brunswick separates Nova Scotia from the Canadas, Nova Scotia cannot think of entering the Confederation if New-Brunswick stays out. We are therefore not surprised to learn from *The Halifax Morning Chronicle* (anti-Confederation) that "the table of the House groans with petitions against the measure, while not one has been presented in its favor."

The delegates from Newfoundland at the Quebec Conference had in their report presented the subject in the most tempting aspect possible, endeavoring to show that their Colony had made the best bargain. Still the people hesitate as to whether to accept the gift or not; public demonstrations are against rather than for confederation, and the Government has therefore resolved not to recommend the scheme to the present House, as it was not elected with reference to any such contingency.

In view of this unanimous refusal of the maritime provinces to join the Confederacy, it is somewhat singular that the Canadian Government should persist in recommending the adoption of the Quebec resolutions by the present Legislature, and that the latter should adopt the plan—as it did on Friday, March 10—by the large majority of 91 to 33. A member of the Canadian Government is to leave at once for England, to confer with the Home Government about the execution of the plan.

On the Pacific side of the British dominions the union is progressing somewhat more rapidly, and the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island has passed resolutions in favor of being united with British Columbia.

All this, however, is no compensation for the failure of the plan in the maritime provinces. The people have evidently no faith yet in the "new nationality" which it was the intention to establish, and they by far prefer the hope of being protected by the English crown to the pride of being members of a new and independent nation.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S OPERATIONS.

Sheridan Near Richmond—A Panic in the Rebel Capital—The Aqueduct Blown Up—Great Damage Done—Pickett's Division Hasten to Meet Sheridan—Richmond to be Evacuated—Sheridan to Strike the Danville Road and Join Grant.

A returned Union prisoner who reached Annapolis on the 14th, direct from Richmond, communicates some interesting intelligence in relation to the state of affairs at Richmond and Sheridan's movement. He says he was confined in Castle Thunder, and through the friends of Union citizens incarcerated there, obtained much information relative to events occurring about which Richmond papers are silent.

On Saturday night last Richmond was thrown into a state of intense excitement by the announcement that Sheridan was near the city. The alarm-bells were rung, and all the home-guards and every available man that could be spared was hurried off to repel the Yankees, who were said to be at Beaver Mills Aqueduct, on the James River, some 20 miles from the city, which they were endeavoring to destroy.

The excitement continued all night, and increased to a panic throughout Sunday and down to Monday morning, when he left, the alarm still prevailed. It was understood that Sheridan had succeeded in the destruction of the Aqueduct, blowing it up with gunpowder, and it would take at least six months to repair the damage done by him during Sunday afternoon. Pickett's Division passed Castle Thunder in great haste on the way to meet Sheridan. There was a ferry near the Aqueduct, and it was believed that Sheridan's purpose was to cross the James and strike the Danville road near the coal fields, where there is an extensive bridge, destroy that, and thus complete the destruction of communication with Richmond, and then make a junction with Grant.

Movements indicating a preparation for an abandonment of Richmond have been in progress for some time. The heavy machinery for manufacturing iron has been removed, also the machinery of their percussion cap manufactory, and all the carpenters in town were at work filling large Government orders for packing-boxes.

The high water in the James had subsided so much that the boat which conveys prisoners from Richmond could not pass above Rockett's as she had been doing previously. From this circumstance, it is hoped that Sheridan will find less difficulty in crossing the streams on his line of march.

From Sheridan—His Visit to Lynchburg—It is too Strong to Attack—A Rough Time—The Rebels Bewildered.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., March 13, 1865.

Last night, the scouts from the army under General Sheridan, made their way to this point, through many dangers, with dispatches from him.

I learn that the dispatches state that the army under Gen. Sheridan got up to the defenses of Lynchburg, and found them too strong to attack. The force consisted mainly of cavalry, and in all did not number 10,000 men, while it was found that the garrison of Lynchburg was 6,000 strong, and the defenses were well laid out. All the small forces lying within a certain radius of the place had in time been called in to meet our attack, and about 3,000 men had been drawn by rail from the Rebel army of Northern Virginia.

Our gallant column had a rough time of it, rain pouring down for most of the time, and rendering the roads all night impassable, but the forces pushed on in spite of the weather.

Finding that he was too late to take Lynchburg by a *coup de main*, Gen. Sheridan passed on, struck the canal, made a cut in it that ran the waters of the same into the roads, and also damaged the railroad to a great extent; so that the movement was doubtless in execution and has done much damage to the enemy.

It is not known what movement Gen. Sheridan is now making. By his large force of cavalry he utterly deceived the enemy, who did not know at what point he was really aiming, and only from caution concentrated about their great depot of supplies. He will in the same way again deceive them by covering all the roads with his good cavalry, which can act as a covering of the movement, while he can get himself into a match for the enemy under Gen. Rosser.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPERATIONS.

Official from Secretary Stanton—Sherman at Laurel Hill, N. C.—Bragg Defeated on the 10th inst.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

Major-Gen. Dix: Dispatches direct from Gen. Sherman and Schofield have been received this morning by this Department. Gen. Sherman's dispatch is dated March 8, at Laurel Hill, N. C. He says: "We are all well, and have done finely. Details are for obvious reasons omitted." Gen. Schofield, in a dispatch dated at Newbern March 12, states that on the night of the 10th, near South-West Creek, Bragg was fairly beaten; that during the night he retreated across the Neuse at Kinston, and now holds the west bank of the river at that place.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

[Laurel Hill is a Post-Office in Richmond County, North Carolina, about 40 miles from Fayetteville.]

The Latest News from Sherman—He Opens Communications with Wilmington.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 12, 1865.

Gen. Sherman has opened communication with Wilmington from Fayetteville. He sends word that he is all right and marching on. We expect to hear some gratifying news of him in a few days.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, March 14, 1865.

The steamer Champion arrived here this morning from Wilmington.

She left Wilmington on the 11th inst., bringing the first definite intelligence respecting the movements of Gen. Sherman and his forces.

On the morning of the 11th inst. scouts from Gen. Sherman reached Wilmington, with the news that his army had reached Fayetteville, N. C., and were encamped at its immediate vicinity, quietly resting preparatory to another march northward.

Particulars of the First Fight near Kinston—Gallantry of Union Scouts—Gen. Sherman's New Base—Steamer Blown Up near Wilmington.

Newbern papers give the following particulars of the first fight near Kinston: On Monday evening, March 6, Col. Savage's cavalry command left Camp Palmer and advanced on the Trent road toward Kinston. The roads were very bad, and the column experienced considerable difficulty in its advance. During the night, or early on the following morning a small body of Col. Classen's command occupied the point where the Dover and Jackson roads, so called, meet the Trent road from Newbern. They charged the enemy's skirmishers and drove them across South-West Creek to the shelter of their works at Jackson's Mills, a distance of a mile and a half. At 12:25 p. m., Lieut. Wood of the Third New-York artillery, having placed his guns in position near the railroad on the east side of South-West Creek, opened fire upon the enemy's works opposite. The enemy replied, and the firing continued from both sides with more or less intermission during the day. Meanwhile another section had been posted on the Trent road, and opened fire on the works at Jackson's Mills. These, too, firing continued from both sides with some intermission throughout the day. Wednesday morning commenced quiet, the firing being very light on both sides during most of the forenoon. During the forenoon, intelligence arrived that a movement was in progress with a view to turning the left of our line. To meet it Col. Upham ordered the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts into the woods, south of the road, and had them formed in line of battle, facing nearly south. About 11½ o'clock a sudden and tremendous volley of musketry saluted our ears. It came from a point nearly in our rear, threatening the capture or destruction of the entire brigade. The attack was of too precipitate a character to allow of new dispositions to meet it, and after a brief but determined contest the Rebels swept that part of the field. The attacking force is understood to have been Hoke's division. About two hours after their attack was made, Col. Savage made a visit to our camp, capturing about sixty-five men, five ambulances, and a Surgeon. Soon after an attack was made upon our right, but it was speedily repulsed. During the afternoon the firing was heavy on the left. The loss is not heavy so far. Previous to the attack probably a dozen would cover the whole loss in killed and wounded. The medical officer of Gen. Carter's staff, when the fighting was the heaviest, estimates the loss in killed and wounded up to this time at fifty or sixty.

Our special Wilmington correspondent says that on the afternoon of the 6th instant, Capt. Whipple, of the 7th New-Hampshire, with six men, charged an equal number of South Carolina scouts, armed with Sharp's rifles. The afternoon was passed in dodging each other, and at nightfall Captain Whipple stationed his command in a house, and set his guard. Capt. Wood, who commanded the Rebel force, soon came up and ordered Capt. W. to surrender. These officers then exchanged shots, the Union officer shooting the Rebel Captain through the head. Not more than half a dozen shots were exchanged. Two of the Rebels were badly wounded, as the bloody tracks in the sand showed. The brave South Carolinians then skedaddled. The squad belonged to Hoke's Division, as was proved by papers found on the body of the Captain in command. Hoke's command is not sufficiently strong to confront our forces on the Cape Fear River, but they are still hovering around with the view of harrassing us as much as possible. Gen. Sherman's Chief Quartermaster had arrived at Wilmington, N. C., and all the transports and other vessels laden with supplies have been ordered to the Cape Fear River. In the meantime, orders to rendezvous at New Inlet, N. C. The U. S. steamer Thorn, Capt. Geo. C. Gibbs, was blown up by a torpedo near Fort Anderson on the 4th inst. The Captain thinks the torpedo was but lately planted.

From Gen. Schofield—Gen. Bragg Retreats—Our Forces Occupy Kinston, N. C.—The Rebels Destroy the Bridges.

NEWBERN, N. C., March 13, 1865.

Yesterday the enemy fell back across the Neuse River, after burning the bridge over that stream. It is reported that they also burned the Rebel ram at the same time, which was guarding the bridge.

Timber is now going forward to rebuild the bridge.

The railroad is completed to within a short distance of the river, opposite Kinston.

The enemy will not be able to remain in Kinston long, even if they decide to make another stand, of which there is much doubt.

Deserters and refugees continue to come into our lines.

The enemy suffered the most, owing to their repeated charges on our works, in which they were repulsed each time with severe loss.

Our troops stand their ground manfully, and are in high spirits over the prospect of meeting Sherman soon.

Dr. Page, of the Sanitary Commission, who has sent a force with supplies to the front for the wounded, has also collected a list of the killed and wounded, which will be sent on for publication.

A portion of Major-Gen. Schofield's staff is still at Wilmington, among whom is his Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Campbell. Major William M. Wherry, sr., A. D., is acting Assistant Adjutant-General during the absence of Col. Campbell.

Lieut.-Col. Treat of Gen. Schofield's Staff, has just arrived from the front, and reports all quiet to-day. Gen. Schofield spends the Sabbath in Newbern.

The weather is warm and pleasant, with prospects of fair weather.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

At noon to-day the Department received advices by the steamer Lehigh, at Fortress Monroe, that Gen. Schofield occupied Kinston, N. C., on the 12th inst., Gen. Bragg and his army retreating.

GEN. GRANT'S OPERATIONS.

SATURDAY, March 12.—Intelligence from the Army of the Potomac represents all quiet. Two deserters were executed on Friday, one of whom made a speech acknowledging the justice of his punishment. A report was current at the front that a sortie had taken place among a large body of Rebels who were sent up the James river Friday morning. Sharp firing was heard in the direction of Drewry's Bluff, and it was believed that extreme measures had to be resorted to in order to quell the disturbance. Another report prevailed that a force of Union cavalry had made its appearance on the North side of Richmond and was having an engagement. Deserters who came in yesterday say that two brigades of Pickett's Division had been sent from Petersburgh to reënforce Early, and that Sheridan had captured 1,000 of them, in addition to that number before reported. The roads at present are one mass of mud.

The batteries at Fort Morton shelled the enemy's lines briskly on Monday afternoon, and were replied to, but without damage so far as is known.

Deserters continue to come into our lines. Several cavalrymen arrived on Sunday with their horses and equipments, which they are allowed to sell.

Paroled and Exchanged Prisoners.

In view of the great anxiety felt throughout the country for the welfare of our prisoners now being exchanged, and arriving at Annapolis, Maryland, Miss Clara Barton, by permission of Gen. Hitchcock, Commissioner of Exchange, with the sanction of the President, has kindly undertaken to furnish information by correspondence in regard to the condition of returned soldiers, especially those in the hospitals at Annapolis, and also as far as possible to learn the facts in reference to those that have died in prison, or elsewhere. All letters addressed to Miss Clara Barton, Annapolis, Maryland, will meet with prompt attention. Editors throughout the country are requested to copy this notice.

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CURES INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.
CURES DIABETES.
CURES IRRITATION OF THE NECK BLADDER.
CURES GRAVEL.
CURES BRICK-RED DEPOSITS.
CURES MUCOUS OR MILKY DISCHARGES.
CURES BURNING OR PAINFUL URINATING.
CURES MENTAL DEPRESSION.
Sold by all Druggists.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
Wholesale Druggists, Agents No 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

"Spring it is cheery,
Winter is dreary,
Green leaves hang, but the brown must fly;
When he is shaken,
Lone and forsaken,
What can an old man do but die?"

Why, take PLANTATION BITTERS to be sure, and with them a new lease of life. The old are made young again, the middle-aged rejoice, and the young become doubly brilliant by using this splendid Tonic. Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Liver Complaint, Headache, Pains in the Side, "Crick in the Back," and all symptoms of Stomachic Derangement yield at once to the health-giving influence of PLANTATION BITTERS.

DR. S. CLESSON PRATT,
Author and Practitioner of
MEDICAL HYDROKONIA,
FOR
CATARRH, THROAT AND BRONCHIAL DISEASES.
Consultation at Office—Free.
Consultation by letter—$2.
Opposite "Grace Church." } DR. S. CLESSON PRATT, No. 793 Broadway, New-York.
Reception hours from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

ATLANTIC WHITE LEAD AND LINSEED OIL COMPANY.—Manufacturers of PURE WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE, GLASS MAKERS' RED LEAD, &c. Also LINSEED OIL, RAW, BOILED AND REFINED. For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
APPROVED BY THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.
For Coughs, Colds, Bronchial and Tubercular Consumption, Scrofula and General Debility. The most mild, bland and nutritious form in which Cod Liver Oil can be used, and with more benefit secured to the patient by a single teaspoonful of this Jelly than by double the quantity of the clear or unjellified Oil. For sale by E. H. TRUEX,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST, No. 15 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK.

Remarks from Chemical Analysis.
After a CAREFUL EXAMINATION of HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS, they enjoy our utmost confidence. We consider them safe and reliable.
NEVERS & YATES.
Philadelphia, June 12, 1860.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

THE PICTORIAL PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL contains Portraits of Tennyson, Silliman, Sheridan, Cobb, Phillips, Susanna Wesley—mother of John—an Indian Chief, Franz Muller, Miss Muggins, Miss Fury, the Princess of Wales, Florence Nightingale, A Group of Warriors—Hannibal, Julius Cæsar, Pizarro, Cromwell, Charles XII, Frederick the Great, Scott, Wellington and Napoleon. Great Surgeons—Harvey, Abernethy, Jenner, Hunter, Cooper, Mott, and Carnochan. Also, W. S. Landor, Mrs. Farnham, Mr. Clark; Mr. Kilbourn; Mr. Morrill, etc. The Human Face; with Ethnology, Phrenology, Physiology, Physiognomy, and Psychology.
GOV. FENTON, EDWARD EVERETT, ARISTOTLE, MAJOR DAVIDSON, CHAS. FOURIER, W. H. FRY; The Races of Men; Caucasians, Mongolians, Ethiopians, American Indians, Malays, with Grouped Portraits of each, and a map showing the geographical distribution of the Races. All Double Numbers for JAN., FEB. and MARCH, with numerous Illustrations, sent by first post, for 60 cents, or $2 per year. For sale by all Newsmen. Address, Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

ARE YOU LAME, CRIPPLED OR DEFORMED? or have you or your neighbors a boy or girl, or child, lame with contracted limbs or curved spine, or crooked feet, or weak or paralyzed limbs or ankles, who are entirely helpless, or are obliged to creep, or to walk with crutches, or whose limbs are shortened or crooked or drawn up, or who walk on the toes, or whose ankles roll over, or turn inward, or who have crooked knees from white-swelling, or scrofula, or injury, or who limp from hip difficulty? To save such from a life of misery, will you not write a letter giving the prominent points of the case, and receive in return a circular, free of charge, which may be the means of saving them? If so, address DR. J. P. MANN,
No. 23 West Forty-first-st., New-York.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.
A clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.
Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself.
Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BIBLE HOUSE,
New-York City.

IF PEOPLE WHO SUFFER from the dull stupidity that meets us everywhere in Spring, and too often in all seasons of the year, know how quick it could be cured by taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA to purge the bile from their systems, we should have better neighbors as well as clearer heads to deal with.

WHY INJURE the COMPLEXION by powders and washes which choke or fill up the pores of the skin, and in a short time leave it harsh and dry? It is in the blood, and if you want smooth and soft skin use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It gives a brilliancy to the complexion.

PARTIES ABOUT PLANTING, wishing vigorous, healthy FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, VINES, &c., for Spring planting are invited to examine our descriptive catalogue, which we mail to all applicants. Address EDWD. J. EVANS & CO., Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—Pine, Oil, Lead, Coal, and other Mineral Lands, Farming and Wild Lands, in large or small tracts, in MISSOURI.
SIGERSON, BRINCK & CO.,
No. 4 Lindell Hotel Building, St. Louis.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin. Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruptions of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

To PURIFY, enrich the Blood, and beautify the complexion, use HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. One bottle equals in strength one gallon of the Syrup or Decoction.

FRESH SEEDS OF ALL KINDS,
By mail, prepaid; also the
NEW STRAWBERRIES, GRAPES, CURRANTS, &c.
Priced Descriptive List will be sent to any address.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

50 CENTS PER SHARE.

THE MORGAN OIL & MINING CO.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—50 CENTS PER SHARE,

AND NO FUTURE ASSESSMENTS.

CAPITAL $500,000. PAR $1 PER SHARE.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

THE MORGAN OIL AND MINING CO. is organized as a working Company, with the view of affording a source of permanent profit to those interested. Every stockholder is practically one of the Company's corporators. The Estates are deeded, in fee, direct to the stockholders of this Company, and every subscriber enters on the

GROUND FLOOR

of the corporation.

The properties owned by the Company are all in fee simple, and entirely clear of incumbrance; they embrace

NO. 1.—Twenty-one and three quarter (21¾) acres on the choicest part of Oil Creek, Pennsylvania. This property is in close proximity to the following celebrated wells, viz.:

COQUETTE WELL, REED WELL,
MAPLE SHADE WELL, NOBLE WELL,
EGBERT WELL, TURTLE WELL,
JERSEY WELL, KEYSTONE WELL, &c.

This Company have one Well already down on the above property, from which a lucrative return may be speedily looked for.

NO. 2.—NINETY (90) ACRES on Tionesta Creek, Penn., near its mouth. Producing Wells exist on every side, and new developments in this locality have proved almost unexceptionably successful.

NO. 3.—FIFTY (50) ACRES of the famed Morgan property in Wirt County, West Virginia. Immediately adjoining this tract is the Morgan Well, now yielding some ninety (90) barrels of Oil per day. Many new Wells are now going forward almost within stone's throw. This property is very close to the celebrated "Lewellyn" and "Eternal Centre" Wells, the former of which FLOWED FULLY THREE THOUSAND (3,000) BARRELS OF OIL PER DAY, being the greatest bona fide yield of Oil ever known, and very considerably surpassing in quality the product of any Well heretofore discovered.

NO. 4.—TWO THOUSAND (2,000) ACRES in the center of the successful Oil belt of the Great Kanawha, along whose course, for over 70 miles, Oil can be distinctly seen and gathered from the water's surface. This region is very pregnant with Oil, and promises to fully equal, if not surpass, the yield of any other locality.

THE MORGAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY'S estates are larger than that of any Oil Co. organized in New-York, and are all located in the heart center of the very richest Oil producing district of both Pennsylvania and West Virginia, presenting a degree of security for the investment, and a certainty of dividends never equaled by any Company yet organized.

THE VERY LOW RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION (50c. per share) WAS FIXED AS AN EARNEST OF THE COMPANY'S DETERMINATION TO WORK, AND NOT TO SPECULATE.

The immense profit derived from energetic labor is shown by the fact that a neighboring company—the Columbia—is this year paying to its stockholders one million ($1,000,000) dollars in cash dividends, besides a handsome reserve for additional developments. The stock of this Company FOR $5 PAID HAS SOLD FOR OVER FOUR HUNDRED ($400) DOLLARS PER SHARE.

On the property of the MORGAN OIL AND MINING COMPANY SIX WELLS are at once going forward. These, with a yield of oil equal to adjacent wells, will INSURE TO THIS COMPANY A DAILY CASH INCOME OF $6,000 TO $10,000 OVER EVERY POSSIBLE EXPENSE.

Information concerning the estates of the Company or its workings will always be cheerfully given at the office, where detailed maps and sample of the oil will be shown.

If you like our straight-forward plan of doing business, or have any preference for a corporation which certainly means WORK, we should be pleased to see you at once. 60,000 shares of the Company's stock were engaged before the opening of the book, the promptest application is therefore necessary to secure an interest in the original stock, subscriptions to which (if not already taken) will be received at 50 CENTS PER SHARE for full paid stock.

PRESIDENT.
GEN. WM. HALL,
of WM. HALL & SONS.

TREASURER.
F. A. WHITING,
of F. A. WHITING & CO.

SECRETARY.
JOEL W. STEARNS,
of STEARNS & BEALS.

COMPANY'S OFFICE NO. 104 WATER-ST. Near Wall.

State Rights.

"A Photograph from the Ruins of Ancient Greece; with appended dissertations on the Ideas of Nationality, of Sovereignty, and of the Right of Revolution. By Prof. TAYLER LEWIS of Union College," is, in our view, by far the most striking and memorable essay evolved by our great struggle. Unlike most others, it has little to say of Slavery, and that little incidentally, while it deals with the pretended Right of Secession and the doctrines which underlie it with eminent originality, profundity, fearlessness and force. A new and much improved edition has been issued, which is for sale at this office; and we urge those who would provoke meditation or satisfy inquiry with regard to the ideas and principles which underlie our Republican and Federal system to procure and study it thoughtfully. Price 25 cents; by mail, post paid, 30 cents.

STRAWBERRIES.—For strong strawberry plants of a mammoth sort, which we know is good, see Mr. Carpenter's advertisement.

From Cuba.

From Havana, 4th inst., we learn that quite a large number of blockade-runners were in port. Many of them had arrived in distress. The news of the surrender of Charleston had reached Havana previous to the arrival of the Eagle, having been brought by a blockade-runner from Nassau. The news of the fall of Wilmington had reached Havana and caused considerable excitement. It was reported that at least seventy-five persons had been murdered in Havana during the late carnival.

Advices from Havana of the 5th give the particulars of a piratical attempt to seize the American steamer Shooting Star, while in that port, by two boatloads of armed men on the night of the 4th. The attempt was frustrated by the vigilance of the crew. On the night of the 5th another attempt was made, but the Spanish authorities interfered and captured the scoundrels, but it is said that they were afterward released.

[Advertisements.]

MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, give Charts of Character daily, at No. 389 Broadway.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER. Those who desire brilliancy of complexion, must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA invariably does. Recollect it is no patent medicine. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other.

THE TRUE CAPE COD CRANBERRY for Spring Planting, for Upland and Garden Culture, and for Swamps. Under my method of cultivation the yield last season on upland was over 400 bushels per acre. Explicit directions for cultivation, with prices of plants, with Nursery and Seed Catalogue complete, will be sent to any address. AGENTS WANTED. Seeds prepaid by mail. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.
I am acquainted with MR. H. T. HELMBOLD; he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.
WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
firm of POWERS & WEIGHTMAN,
Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts.,
Philadelphia.

The fall in gold has induced JEFFERS, the great Broadway Shoemaker, to reduce his prices of Ladies' and Children's SHOES, and Gent's SLIPPERS. The people are rushing in from all quarters to take advantage of the opportunity to supply themselves. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

DIED.

MULLIHAN—At the house of G. Manning Warren, esq., Warren, Pa., on Sunday, Feb. 26, Francis C. Mullihan of Oswego, N. Y., aged 15 years, son of Z. Mullihan of Warren.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 15.

U. S. 6s 1867.	Canton.	Hudson River.
1,000.....130	400.....32	500.....109
U. S. 6s 1881 reg.	200.....31¼	100....s10.108¾
4,000.....110	100.....31½	200.....108¾
U. S. 6s 1881 cou.	100.....31¼	Reading.
5,000.....109¾	Del. & Hudson.	500....s15.106¼
9,000.....109¾	59.....160	1,500.....106¼
U. S. 6s 5-20 reg.	Cumb. Coal pref.	1,500.....106¼
4,000.....109	100.....68	100.....106¼
U. S. 6s 5-20 cou.	100.....67¼	3,000.....106¼
1,000.....109¾	100.....67	1,000.....106¼
10,000.....110	200.....66½	Michigan Cent.
5,000. n.is. 109¾	400.....66½	400.....106¼
10,000 n.is. 109¾	100.....66	Mich. So. & N.I.
50,000 n.is. 109¼	100....s10. 66	200.....64¼
U. S. 5s 10-40 reg.	600.....66½	1,000.....64¼
2,000.....97	500.....66¼	400.....64¼
U. S. 5s 10-40 cou.	American Coal.	Illinois Central.
105,000.....96½	400.....83	500.....110¾
U. S. 5s '74 cou.	Quicksil. Min'g.	100.....110¾
16,000. ind. 101	50.....76	100....s30.110¾
Tenn. 6s '90.	100.....75¼	Clevo. & Pitts.
2,000.....55	200.....75½	1,200.....69¼
Missouri 6s Pac.	Mariposa Mining	400....b30. 69
R. R. iss.	100.....14¾	Chi. & N. W'n.
5,000.....70	Atlantic Mail.	100.....31½
N. Carolina 6s.	50.....150	100.....31¼
1,000.....58	Wy. Val. Coal.	200.....32
O. & Miss. Cert.	100.....58¼	Chi. & N. W. pr.
20,000.....26¼	N. Y. Central.	25.....59¾
Erie 2d mtge '79.	1,000.....105¾	200.....59¾
1,000.....103	450.....105¼	100.....59¼
Harlem 1st mor.	10.....105	Clevo. & Toledo.
4,000.....101	100.....105¼	200.....107
Buff. N. Y. & E.	100....b30.106	Chi. & Rock I.
1st mor.	100.....106	400.....97
5,000.....100	200....s30.105¼	25.....96½
Pitts. Ft W. &	100.....105¾	100....s10. 97
O. 2d mor.	Erie.	Mil. & Pr.du Ch.
34,000.....98	2,600.....63	100.....36¼
Pitts. F. Wa. &	600.....b5. 63½	100.....36
Ch 1st.	400.....63¼	100.....35½
10,000.....100	1,500.....63¼	P. Ft. W. & Chic.
Alt. & T. Haute	100....s15. 62½	200....b30. 86½
50.....35	100....b10. 63	2,000.....86¼
Amer. Gold.	200.....62½	100....s15. 86¼
5,000..s30.174¾	200....s30. 62½	200.....86¼
5,000. s30.174	McGr. & W. 1st	500.....86¼
1,000.....175¼	hd Mor.	Chic. & Alt. pref.
5,000.....175½	700.....72	100.....92
50,000. s60.173	Fourth N. Bk.	200.....91¼
	50.....95	

SECOND BOARD.

U. S. 6s 1881 cou.	Mariposa Mining	Illinois Central.
1,000.....110	100.....14¾	100.....111¼
U. S. 6s 5-20 cou.	N. Y. Central.	100....s10.111
500.....109¾	100....s15.105¾	200.....111¼
15,000.....109¾	300.....106	Clevo. & Pitts'gh
55,000. n.is. 109¾	100.....106¼	100.....69¼
U. S. 5s 10-40 cou.	100.....106¼	500.....69½
20,000.....96½	100....s10.106¼	200.....69¼
20,000.....96½	200....b30.106¼	Chicago & N. W.
U. S. 6s 1 yr. cer.	Erie.	400.....31¼
7,000.....98½	100.....63½	50.....31¼
Ohio & Miss. cer.	1,500.....64	Chi. & N. W. pref.
6,000.....26¼	200.....64¼	100.....59
Cumb. Coal pref.	Hudson River.	Chicago & R. I.
200.....67	100.....109¼	300.....97¼
100.....66¼	100....s10.109¼	100.....97¼
1,000.....66¼	200....s60.109	100.....97¼
400.....66¼	Reading.	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.
Quicksilver.	100.....107¼	1,000.....87¼
100.....75½	700.....107	100....s15. 87¼
100.....75¼	Mich. So. & N. I.	300.....87¼
Canton Co.	200.....65	50.....87¼
100.....31¼	500.....64¼	

WEDNESDAY, March 15—P. M.

Gold opened at 178¼, and was much excited all day, selling at one time as low as 174¼. From this point it rallied to 178¾, and closed at 179. Several failures of bulls in gold were announced, to the surprise of operators who do not comprehend the financial and military situation. At the close the market was not strong, and another sharp turn down may come at any moment, as there is no use for gold, whatever, outside the circle of speculation.

Gold bearing Government stocks are lower under the decline in gold, and a disposition to exchange them for the 7-30 bonds. The 10-40's sold at 96¼ freely. In State stocks and railway mortgages little done. Railway shares are all lower, and are sold quite freely. At the Second Board the market was stronger, and Erie sold at 64@64¼. The earnings of the road for February will be above $800,000, and more than has been reported. The annual statement is said to be about ready.

Money is abundant on call at 7 per cent and at 6 upon Government stocks. Commercial Paper is not wanted in the face of failures in various departments of trade. It is now made certain that declining gold means bankruptcy to a large class of people who counted themselves rich before their goods were paid for. The fall checks buying from first hands and a disinclination to purchase extends through all classes as depressing to holders of goods as the cheapening of specie. There is a large margin for a fall in all directions, and those who hold the smallest stocks and have the largest bank balances are the safest.

Exchange is dull and quoted nominally. Bankers' Sterling, 60 days, 108@108¼; Bankers' Sterling, 3 days, 109; Merchants' Sterling, 107@107¼; Francs, 5 20@5 25.

Freights are exceedingly dull and rates are nominal. The only engagements we hear of are 1,000 boxes Bacon at 15s., and 400 pkgs. Butter at 20s., both by steamer.

The Ninth National Bank received to-day the following:

"OFFICE OF JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1865.
"J. T. HILL, esq., Cashier Ninth National Bank, New-York.
"DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 13th received, with $1,627,650 order and duplicate certificate of deposit for 7.30s. Good for the Ninth National. This is the largest order on record. JAY COOKE & CO."

March 15.—Subscriptions to 7.30s at Ninth National, $559,600.

The New-York exports for the last week compare as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
For the week	$4,671,223	$2,390,144	$3,572,860
Previously reported	35,935,480	30,109,021	43,944,748
Since Jan. 1	$40,606,708	$32,499,165	$47,517,608

The New-York imports compare as follows:

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Dry Goods	$1,925,383	$2,463,413	$1,143,081
Gen'l Merchandise	2,366,601	2,786,711	2,562,202
For the week	$4,291,984	$5,250,124	$3,705,283
Prev. reported	31,371,087	42,857,909	22,665,265
Since Jan. 1	$35,663,071	$48,108,027	$26,370,518

The commerce of New-York from July 1 compares as follows:

	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.
Imports mdse.	$126,253,637	$137,365,401	$102,930,081
Exports produce	137,394,329	110,065,696	172,684,398
Exports specie	44,394,951	38,462,326	26,237,381

The Philadelphia Press publishes the jobbers' "authorized" statement:

Nearly one hundred and fifteen millions of the popular Seven-thirty Loan had been disposed of up to Saturday night last, and not more than fifty millions of this particular loan yet remain. It will be borne in mind that the notes now sold have a little less than two and a half years to run before they mature, when the valuable privilege occurs of their convertibility into Five-twenty Bonds, which have five years to run from Aug. 15, 1867. It is generally believed that our new and able Secretary, Mr. McCulloch, favors the present popular system of distributing Government loans as now familiar to the people. Therefore it is to be expected that, after the present issue of Seven-thirties is exhausted, the sale will be continued upon a new issue, having a longer period to run before the valuable privilege of convertibility into Five-twenty Bonds occurs to them. The six hundred millions just authorized by Congress will probably, as far as needed, be raised from sales of the Seven-thirty Loan, divided up into three or four series of issues, say 100,000,000 or 150,000,000 each, the first series of 150,000,000 maturing one year later than the present old issue, and so on, making each series mature one year later than the previous one, and if holders required the Loan to be paid at maturity, the demand could be met by receipts from internal revenue and other sources. The subscription agent, while endeavoring to dispose of the present issue as rapidly as possible, does not wish to convey the idea that there will be no more of the Seven-thirty Loan, as Mr. McCulloch will doubtless decide that the people shall be allowed to continue their subscriptions without changing the nature of the Loan further than to postpone the maturity of the issue to later periods. Some will regard those maturing at an earlier date with more favor; others, regarding the probability of a speedy resumption of specie payments, will favor those having longer time to run.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ARE
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
FOR THE SALE OF THE
POPULAR SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

Under the recent arrangement of the Treasury Department with Mr. JAY COOKE, General Subscription Agent.

Checks and Drafts on New-York, Legal Tender Notes and National Bank Notes may be remitted in payment.—We also receive all Legal Tender Five Per Cent Notes, and allow the accrued interest to date of subscription.

The Seven-Thirty Notes will be forwarded by express, free of charge, to all points reached by the express companies.

Orders may be forwarded to us direct, or through your nearest bank or banker.

Persons visiting the city will find a full assortment of the notes on hand at our office for immediate delivery.

Orders by mail should be accompanied with the address in full to which the notes are to be forwarded.

We also keep on hand, and buy and sell at market rates, all kinds of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Accounts of Banks, and Bankers, and individuals received on favorable terms.
FISK & HATCH, Bankers,
No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVEN-THIRTIES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.
PAY THE BEST INTEREST AND ARE FREE FROM TAXATION.
Orders may be sent to the NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 Broadway, Special Agent for JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent. Capital, $1,000,000, which guarantees that the Notes will be delivered by Express, free. Notes are $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

[Advertisement.]
THE MORGAN OIL AND MINING CO.—We beg to call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the above Company, which will be found in another column. This Company own a large and very superior Estate, which is deeded to the stockholders at cost, thereby enabling every subscriber to participate in the profit usually derived from the sale of the land. Subscribers have an abundant indemnity for their investment and a certainty of realizing large and uniform dividends. The MORGAN OIL AND MINING CO. really present more inducements than any Oil Company ever organized.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1865.

ASHES—The market is again lower and unsettled, and prices are nominal.

BEESWAX—The market for Yellow Western and Southern is dull and prices are easier; we quote at 60@65c.

CANDLES have been very quiet; we have no sales to note; in prices there is no particular change; we quote at 31@33c. for Adamantine, 45c. for Sperm, and 55c. for Patent.

COPPER—The market for American Ingot is decidedly lower, unsettled, and at the close very irregular, the decline in gold has had a very depressing effect; sales of Baltimore and Lake at 40@42½c., and New Sheathing and Yellow Metal at 65 and 50c.

COTTON—The market has not been active, and prices are decidedly lower and very unsettled, closing nominal at 62c. for low Middlings, and 66@67c. for Middlings; sales of about 300 bales.

COFFEE—Of Rio we note sales to-day of 5,600 bags ex "Solofrea" on private terms. Prices on a gold basis remain firm, 21½c. still being the rate for prime parcels, but currency prices are entirely nominal—in fact, the trade generally prefer making all their operations for gold. Other kinds are heavy, and we have only to note 60 bags St. Domingo at 32c. net cash currency.

COAL—The demand for Domestic for family use is less active, but for manufacturing purposes it is still brisk, prices are hardly so firm; sales at $10 50@$14 per ton from yard. Foreign is reported for family use, but Gas Coals are firmer and in request in part to arrive; sales of 420 tons New Castle Gas on private terms.

DRUGS AND DYES—The leading articles under this heading have ruled very dull and heavy since our last; prices have declined, and at the close are weak.

DYEWOODS—There has been nothing of moment done since our last; prices have ruled heavy, but are without essential change; we quote gold rates as follows: Logwood at $11@$12 for Jamaica and St. Domingo; $18 for Honduras; Campeachy, $26, and Laguna at $29; Fustic at $32 for Cuba, $21@$22 for Maracaibo and Savanilla, and $22 for Tobasco; Camwood $10, Barwood $90, and Sapanwood $8.

FIRE-CRACKERS—There has been sales of No. 1 Canton at $2 75, in bond; the transactions are said to be about 1,500 boxes.

FISH—There has been less activity in the market for Dry Cod, and prices are scarcely so firm, though without quotable variation; sales at $9 25@$10 25 ℔ cwt. Mackerel are in only moderate demand, but prices are without change of importance; we quote at $24@$25 for No. 1 Mass.; $16 75@$17 for No. 2 do., and $13 50@$13 75 for No. 3 do. Smoked Herrings are dull at 50@52c. for No. 1, and 50@55c. for Scaled. Pickled do. are in fair demand at previous prices; sales at $8@$10 25. Large sales of Fish have been made at the East for Government account at full prices; this strengthens the market here.

FRUIT—There has been only a limited business in foreign Fruits since our last; prices, however, are without essential change; holders are very firm in their views, and notwithstanding the material fall in gold they generally refuse to sell unless at an improvement; the remarks previously noted in THE TRIBUNE may be repeated, that the stock of all descriptions is much reduced, and no material decline in price is looked for, even if gold does drop; we understand that Raisins have not been as scarce for probably ten years, and indeed this may be said of most everything in the Fruit line; we quote Raisins at $6 10@$6 15 for Bunch; $6 25 for Layers; Citron, 35@37c. for Languedoc; Currants, 18c.; Almonds at 34@34½c. for Languedoc; 31@32c. for Provence; 27@30c. for Sicily soft-shelled; Sardines are scarce and wanted; we quote at $1 per box; 54@56c. for halves, and 36@37½c. for quarters; Smyrna Figs 36@40c.; Sicily Filberts 21c., and French Walnuts 10@16c.; Olive Oil, quarts, $8; pints, $10; African Peanuts, $3 10 per bush.; Shelled, 12½c.; Sicily Oranges, $6@$7 50; Lemons, $9 50@$10; Bordeaux Oil, $12 per basket; French Prunes, in 25 lb. boxes, 25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is less active; Western brands are 5@15c., per bbl., lower, and heavy at the close; Trade and Family brands are irregular and dull at the close; the sales are 6,800 bbls. at $9 95@$10 15 for Superfine State; $10 40@$10 60 for Extra do.; $10 65@$10 80 for Fancy do.; $10 55@$10 70 for the low grades of Western Extra; $10 75@$11 for Shipping Ohio; $11 10@$11 50 for Trade and Family brands, and $11@$14 25 for St. Louis Extras. Canadian Flour is in small supply and prices in consequence are without change, closing dull; sales of 320 bbls., $10 60@$10 85 for the low grades of Extra and $10 90@$13 15 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is only in limited demand, and common brands are lower; sales of 700 bbls. at $10 50@$11 50 for Mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $11 65@$14 25 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull, heavy, and rather easier; sales of 230 bbls. at $8@$8 30. Corn Meal is dull and heavy; sales of 100 bbls. at $7 for Jersey, and $8 25 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is more active, but under the material fall in gold and larger offerings prices are 6@10c. per bush. lower, and very unsettled and irregular at the close; the demand is confined to millers; the sales are 38,600 bush. at $2 for Amber Milwaukee in store; $2 05 for Red Western; and $2 15@$2 16 for Amber do. Barley is inactive and prices are nominal. Barley Malt is quiet and prices are unchanged. Oats are dull and heavy; holders of Western are more anxious to sell; the arrivals are more liberal; the sales are 9,500 bush. Jersey and Pennsylvania at $1 08 on the pier, $1 09 in store, and $1 10 delivered; Western is held at $1 11. Rye is inactive and prices are nominal. Corn is more plenty and is lower, the demand is moderate; the sales are 10,700 bush. Jersey Yellow at $1 55@$1 58 on the pier; Western Mixed is held above the views of buyers.

GUNNY BAGS are very quiet, and prices are nominal at 38@39c.

GUNNY CLOTH is also very dull, but prices are without essential change; sales at 22@23½c.

HEMP—There has been nothing of importance done since our last, and prices are nominally in buyers' favor; we quote Manila at 16c.; Sisal, 17½@18c.; Jute, $260@$290; Russia, clean, $650, and American at $160@$200 for undressed, and $320@360 for dressed.

HIDES—There has been only a moderate inquiry from the trade since our last; prices have been very irregular, and gold rates are lower and unsettled at the close; we quote: Dry Hides—Buenos Ayres, 34@35c.; Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, 31@33½c.; Rio Grande, 29½@30½c.; Orinoco, 29@30c.; California, 29½@30½c.; Central American, 27½@28½c.; Matamoros, 27½@28½c.; Vera Cruz, 26@27c.; Tampico, 25@26c.; Bogota, 27@28c.; Maracaibo, 25@26c.; Bahia, 24@25c.; Porto Cabello, 24@25c.; Truxillo, 24@25c.; Rio Hache, dry and pickled, 21@22c.; Curaçoa, 19@20c.; St. Domingo and Port au Plait, 19@20c.; Western, 22@23c.; Minos, 25@26c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 29@30c.; Sierra Leone, 32@34c.; Dry Salted Hides—Chili, 24@25c.; Payta, 24@25c.; Maranham, 21@22c.; Pernambuco, 20@21c.; Bahia, 19@20c.; Matamoros, 20@21c.; Maracaibo, 17@18c.; Savanilla, 19@20c.; Sandwich Island, 19@20c.; Wet Salted Hides—Buenos Ayres, 14@15c.; Rio Grande, 14½@15½c.; California, 14½@15½c.; New-Orleans, 11@12c.; Western and Country, 10@11c.; City Slaughter (Ox), 11@11½c.; City Slaughter (Cow), 9½@10c.

HONEY—The market for Cuba has been quite active, the inquiry being mainly for export; sales have been made at 60c., in bond.

HOPS—There still continues a good demand for home consumption, and prices, especially for choice, are well sustained; we quote at 25@38c. for common to prime Old, and 45@54c. for fair to choice New Crop.

HAY—The demand is fair and the market is steady; sales of Shipping $1 50@$1 70 for 100 lb.

INDIGO—There has been a good speculative inquiry since our last, and the sales have been large, chiefly for gold; we quote Madras at $1 20@$1 60; Manilla, $1 25@$1 75; Guatemala, $1 65@$2 60; Kurpah, $2@$2 25; Oude, $1 45@$2 05; and Bengal, $2 20@$3.

IRON—The great fall in gold has had no effect upon the market for Scotch Pig, owing to the small stock on hand; holders are firm in their views, and generally refuse to sell unless at an advance; we quote at $56@$58. American do. is dull at present; buyers and sellers are apart in their views; early in the week, however, a fair business was done at from $51 to $53, which is an advance. Bar Iron has ruled quiet, but at the close there is some inquiry for small lots from store.

LEAD—The market for Pig has been very irregular and much depressed; prices have declined, owing to the fall in gold, and are heavy at the close at $12@$12 12½ for Spanish, German Refined and English. Bar is quoted at 17c.; and Sheet and Pipe, 22c.

LEATHER—There has been only a moderate business in the market for both Hemlock and Oak Sole during the week; in prices we have no particular change to note. French and American Calfskins are in moderate demand at about previous prices. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 38@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 38@39c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 36@37c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 38@39c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 38@39c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 36@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 35½@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Middle, 35½@36½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, Light, 34@35c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 31½@33c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 25@29c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35@37c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 50@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 50@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 48@52c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 52@56c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 50@54c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, 47@54c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 25@28c.

MOLASSES—No sales of any description are reported, prices remaining nominally unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is in small supply and prices are firmer, but the market is not active; we quote at $2 15@$2 20. Rosins are also very scarce and prices in consequence have improved fully $2@$3 ℔ bbl., closing firm at $21@$22 for Common, $24@$27 for Strained and No. 2, and $30@$35 for No. 1 White and Pale. The market for Domestic Tar is very firm, and as the receipts are light the tendency of prices is upward. The business, however, is only moderate; we quote at $7 50@$9 50. Foreign is dull at $9@$10. City Pitch is quoted at $16@$17 for No. 1.

OIL CAKE—The market is quiet and prices are lower and nominal; sales of Western at $62 50@$63 ℔ ton; City is held at $64@$68 ℔ ton in kegs and bbls.

OIL MEAL—The market is not well supplied and prices in the absence of sales are nominal.

OILS—The market for City Linseed is dull, and prices are easier; sales at $1 56@$1 58. Fish Oils are in limited demand, and prices are lower; we quote Crude Whale at $1 50, and Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 35. Lard Oil is easier and dull at $2@$2 10 for No. 1 Winter. Red Oil is also dull, and prices have a downward tendency; we quote at $1 55 for City Distilled. Kerosene is selling at 87c., free. Camphene and Burning Fluid are both very quiet, and prices are nominal.

PROVISIONS—There has been another material decline in Pork, but the market was fairly active, closing dull and heavy; for future delivery we hear of sales of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, buyer balance of this month, at $33 75, and 2,000 bbls. do. sold early in the day, seller May, at $34 50; the sales, cash and regular are 5,800 bbls. at $31@$31 12½ for Old Mess, $33@$33 75 for New do., the latter rate early in the day, and $32@$32 50 for Prime Mess. Beef is extremely dull, and in the absence of sales prices are entirely nominal. Tierce Beef is inactive and heavy. Beef Hams are dull and prices are nominal. Cut Meats are in fair demand, but prices are easier; sales of 400 pkgs. at 17½ for Shoulders, and 18½@18½c. for Hams. Bacon is in moderate request, but prices are decidedly lower; sales of 300 boxes at 17½c. for Long Ribbed, and 18c. for Short Ribbed. Dressed Hogs are scarce and prices are better; we quote at 15½@16½c. for Western, and 17¼@17½c. for City. Lard is very dull; prices are decidedly lower; sales of 660 pkgs. at 18@19½c. for No. 1, 20@20½c. for fair to prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and 21c. early in the day.

PETROLEUM—The material decline in gold, and the continued large receipts, has had a very depressing effect on the market. For Crude prices have largely fallen off and still tend downward; yesterday there was quite a panic; the market closes to-day at 35@36c. on the spot; there has been nothing of importance done for future delivery; holders offer to sell at a concession, but under the present unsettled state of affairs generally buyers hold off. Refined has also shared in the decline. Bonded at the close is offered at 58@60c. for Light Straw to White, but we hear of no sales. Free is in small supply, consequently holders were not compelled to give away, but slightly closing quiet at about 80.

RICE—We hear the same old story, viz.: no sales, and prices entirely nominal.

SALT—The large arrivals of both Liverpool and West India and the accumulating stock, together with the great fall in gold, buyers are out of the market, consequently quotations are entirely nominal; Liverpool at $2 20@$2 25 for Ground, and Fine, as follows: $3 40@$3 50 for Marshall's, $3 40@$3 50 for Worthington's, $3 45@$3 55 for Jeffrey's and Darcy's, and $4 50 for Ashton's; Turk's Island at 58@60c.

SEEDS—The market is quiet; for Clover Seed 24@25c. and small lots 25@25½c. Timothy Seed is in fair demand at $6@$6 75 ℔ bush. Rough Flax Seed is in fair demand, and in good supply at $3 25@$3 40 ℔ bush.; sales of 1,100 bush., cash.

STEARIN—The market is lower and is quite dull; sales of 35,000 lb. Western at 19½@21c. for fair to Prime.

SKINS—Goat—No receipts. Demand moderate, manufacturers are only buying for immediate wants, and prices are declining with gold; sales, 100 bales Curaçoa at 60@67½c.; 75 bales Payta and 48 bales Cape on private terms. Deer—Receipts, 21 bales Honduras, 44 bales Aspinwall, 22 bales Para and 66 bales Angostura; sales are small, and our quotations being nominal we omit them. We quote: Goat—Tampico, 80@82½c., cash, per lb.; Matamoros, 77½@80c., cash, per lb.; Vera Cruz, 75@77½c., cash, per lb.; Buenos Ayres, 60@65c., cash, per lb.; Payta, 60@65c., cash, per lb.; Curaçoa, 60@65c., cash, per lb.; Cape, 60@62½c., cash, per lb.

SUGARS—The market is extremely dull, and prices heavy; the only transactions being a small parcel fair Refining (35 hhds.) at 14c., and 400 bbls. Cuba on private terms. Refined are also very weak, and Hards could probably be bought at about 22½c. Stuart's Steam Refined sugars: Loaf sugar, 23½c.; Crushed sugar, 23c.; Granulated sugar, 22½c.; Ground sugar, 22½c.; White sugar, A, 21½c.; Yellow sugar, C, 20¼.

SPICES—The supply of Cassia is small and concentrated in the hands of a few holders who are firm in their views, and demand $1 05; other kinds are exceedingly dull, and in the absence of any transactions, prices are nominal.

SALTPETER—Crude is very dull; we hear of no sales, prices are nominal; Nitrate of Soda sold at 9c. cash.

SHOT is without change; small sales at 19c. for Drop, and 20c. for Buck.

SOAP—Castile is lower and very dull at 21½c.

SPELTER is dull and lower; sales of Silesian and Lehigh at 11@11½c. cash.

TEA—The demand has been very light; buyers hold off in anticipation of lower prices; small lots have been disposed of for the home trade at reduced prices; quotations at the close are entirely nominal.

TIN—The market for Pig has been much depressed, and prices have declined in sympathy with gold, closing dull at 58@60c. for Banca, 53c. for Straits, and 46c. for English; Plates are very unsettled and lower; we quote I. C., Charcoal, at $17@$17 50; I. C., Coke, $14@$16; $13 50@$14 for Coke Terne, and $16 25@$16 75 for Charcoal do.

TOBACCO—The decline and downward tendency in gold has completely unsettled the market; for Kentucky prices are lower and irregular at the close.

TALLOW—The market is lower, and is fairly active at the decline, the supply is liberal; sales of 120,000 lb. at 13½@13¾c. for Western, and 13½@14c. for City, cash.

WHISKY—The market is firmer, the business is light, large holders are not offering; sales of 350 bbls. at $2 25@$2 26 for Western.

WOOL—There has been less activity in the market for both foreign and domestic fleeces since our last; the material fall in Gold has completely checked transactions, and the only sales we hear are such as would supply the immediate wants of the trade; in prices we note a decline of fully 5@10c. per lb. as compared with those in our last; at the close even at this reduction buyers hold off in anticipation of a further fall in Gold; our quotations below must be regarded as nominal for the present; Domestic at $1@$1 08 for Native and one-quarter Merino; 95c.@$1 05 for one-half and three-quarter do.; 90c.@$1 05 for full-blood do.; 90c.@$1 10 for Saxony fleeces; Pulled at 70@80c. for No. 1, and 90c.@$1 for superfine and extra; California at 25@45c. for common unwashed, and 50@65c. for fine do.; Chilian 50@55c. for unwashed Mestiza, 60@65c. for Merino; Valparaiso, 36@43c. for unwashed; African, 30@50c. for unwashed, and 50@75c. for washed; Mexican at 40@45c. for unwashed; Smyrna, 35@45c. for unwashed, and 55@70c. for washed; Syrian, 38@43c. for unwashed; South American at 24@32c. for unwashed Creole; 33@50c. for do. Mestiza; 50@55c. for do. Merino; 55@65c. for washed Entre Rios, and 50@60c. for unwashed of all descriptions; Cape Good Hope, 50@60c. for unwashed, and East India at 25@30c. for washed.

The Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Cattle Market has been somewhat more active this week, and the prices yesterday and to-day have been ½c. higher, the market closing firm at the advance. There is not much demand for the East, but it has been fair on New-York account. Receipts for the week, 3,000; sales about 1,800 at 6½@7½c. for inferior; 8@9c. for common to fair; and 10@11½c. for good to the best extra. There are a few premium cattle in, but none have been sold. Sheep—receipts, 4,000; sales at 10@11½c. for common light to heavy fine wooled; demand limited. Hogs—receipts, 2,200; shipped to New-York, 1,400; sales slow at 13@14c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—March 15.

The supply of Beef cattle this week was large, amounting to 2,560 head. The market was dull and prices declined. Ordinary and good cattle sold at from $12 to $15 per 100 lbs., and Prime to Extra from $18 to $23, though but few brought the last named figure.

SHEEP—This market was very well stocked, the offerings amounting to 4,850 head, all of which were sold at from 10 to 12 cents ℔ lb. gross.

HOGS—The arrival of Hogs at the various yards reached 3,850 head. The demand was good and prices ranged from $18½ to $21 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

COWS—The demand for Cows continues good, and 115 head were sold at from $30 to $50 for Springers, and from $45 to $60 for Cow and Calf.

Boston Live Stock Market.

BRIGHTON, CAMBRIDGE AND MEDFORD.
Reported for THE TRIBUNE, for the week ending Wednesday, March 15, 1865.

Amount of stock at market:

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veals.
This week	1,149	3,268	435		
Last week	1,571	2,533	503	455	
One year ago (Mar. 16)	1,785	5,967	25	50	100

PRICES—Beef, per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, Extra, $16@$17; first quality, $14 75@$15 75; second quality, $13 75@$14 75; third quality, $12@$13 75; a few choicest single pairs, something over $18; some of the poorest Cows, Bulls, &c., $10 75@$11 75.

Working Oxen, $150@$300; Handy Steers, $100@$160, or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves—Fair quality, $45@$75; Extra, $80@$100; Farrow and Dry, $30@$40.

Sheep—Per lb. live weight, 9@12½c.; Extra, 13@15c.

Sheep and Lambs—Per head, in lots, $6@$8.

Shoats—Wholesale, 12@13c., retail 14@15c. per lb.

Veal Calves—$3@$16 per head; Extra, $.

Hides—Brighton, 10@10½c.; Country lots, 9@9½c.; Tallow, 9@10c.

Pelts—$3@$3 50 each; Country lots, $2 50@$3.

REMARKS.—Although the number of cattle at market is small, it is seldom there are so many buyers about the yards, even in the Fall, when there are occasionally four times as many cattle. The quality, however, is a decided improvement on last week, and so are the prices. But some may prices have advanced only in proportion to the better quality. We think the butchers will find that like quality costs more this week than last by about ½c. ℔ lb. Almost for the first time this Winter, the supply appears to be insufficient for the demand, and most of the cattle were sold Tuesday. One pair at least was sold last week higher than we have known any to be sold this week. No large lots of Western or Canada sold for over 15c., and most of them from 14@15½c. ℔ lb.

There is but little change in prices of Sheep. The Northern droves being sold at 9@12½c. ℔ lb. Scollans & McFlinn sold 118 long wooled Canada Sheep, average live weight, 140 lb. one sold to have weighed 244 lb., all well fed, and a splendid lot of regular English Mutton at 15c. ℔ lb.

Latest European Markets.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Funds continue very dull and securities have very generally declined, notwithstanding the increasing ease in the discount market.

The Bank of England, on the 2d, reduced its rate from 5 to 4½ per cent, but no material effect is anticipated.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, March 2.—Sales of cotton for four days, 21,000 bales, including 6,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market opened firm with an advancing tendency, but closed very dull with a considerable decline on all qualities.

TRADE REPORTS.—The Manchester market opened firmer, but closed very dull and easier.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET, March 2.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet. Corn is easier. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report: Flour dull and nominal. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn inactive; mixed, 29s.@27s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, March 2.—The provision market is generally inactive. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report: Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Butter easier. Lard quiet. Tallow inactive. Cheese buoyant with a slight advance.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, March 2.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar steady. Coffee inactive. Rice steady. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 66s. Petroleum firm.

LONDON, March 2.—Breadstuffs steady. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Tea quiet. Rice flat. Tallow firm.

Consols close at 88¾@89 for money.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 4½ per cent.

Latest.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 48,000 bales, including 9,000 bales to speculators and 9,750 bales to exporters. The market opened buoyant, with an advancing tendency, but subsequently became very dull, closing with a decline of ¼@1d. on American and ¼@1½d. on other descriptions. Middling Orleans is quoted at 23¼d.; Middling Uplands, 23d.; Fair, 30d. Other descriptions are nominal. The sales to-day (Friday) were 4,000 bales, the market closing dull and unchanged. The stock in port is 589,000 bales, including 58,000 bales of American.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is very dull.

PROVISIONS—The market is steady. Butter has a downward tendency.

LONDON, 3d.—Consols close at 88¾@89¼ for money. Bullion in the Bank has increased £201,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—U. S. Five-Twenties, 41@41¼; Illinois Central Railroad, 54@54¼; Erie, 35.

FROM WILMINGTON.

Further Accounts of Rebel Treatment of Prisoners—Starden, Cowlie, Starvation—The Treatment of Colored Troops of Col. Shaw's Regiment—Hospital Experiences—Escapes, Pursuit, and Help from the Negroes.

From the Special Correspondent of The N. Y. Tribune.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3, 1865.

Capt. Samuel C. Thurston, Co. A, of the 55th New-York, belonging to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Corps, Wednesday morning, was captured in the battle of the Weldon, right of the line, and marched to the skirmish line, furnishing the following interesting particulars: "We had been among a number of the rebels and 1,200 more, by our own command, in the Lee hospitals. We had been in Richmond, Danville, and guarded by dismounted men. The place was filled with Kilers and Rebs, and we had the guard. During the night we left daily prisoners, stealing in among the prisoners, robbed them, and walked out, barefoot, hats, coats, caps, and other articles. This was in sight of the Lee hospitals. In the morning we found out where stragglers were called to the treatment of the prisoners, said: 'Bring us some of your property to be claimed. If you are accused report the matter to me.' The regulation was to report to me, a fair distinction allowed, stole the cup of the First Lieutenant of my company.

"We marched 25 miles to Orange Court House, and the prisoners were given some 100 fodder of the march. On the following morning, at 4 o'clock, order guard, we traveled in cattle cars to Gordonsville. Here we arrived at 11 a. m., and were turned into an open lot, or depot, where a proclamation was read, under pretense of raising government property, such as beds, fodder, blankets, etc., scandal of government, back letters and forks, spoons, cups, etc., and other things of value, such as pocket-knives, pocket-books, etc. He says a score in the place, and convicted the rebels of stealing property to his own use.

"We have drew a small quantity of hard brown—very hard, kneading, and half cooking, which the guard refused to eat. The next day we left at 9 o'clock, May 4, 11 miles south. This wonderful—scandal—was suffering severely—were threat in among us. We arrived at Charlottesville at 2 p. m. Received no food, and Lynchburg the core broke down. All this ridiculous scandal—bed condition. The bun was hard.

At Lynchburg we were quartered in a shed of tobacco-stemmings. It was filled with lice, fleas, and fragrance and profusion of all sorts—all crowded together in a single room, in a space of less than three feet square. We were here separated from the rest, to guard against the influence of others. Our guard was changed, put into a small yard under guard, which was then surrounded by a board fence, and we were allowed no intercourse with the rest. Here we fell sick. Some of the officers, on account of illness, were swallowed up in a room. The guards were in bare, hungry, rudeness and of human beings. Among the guards were Tennessee, who, in spite of guard vigilance, approved very lukewarm in the Southern Women's cause, which they manifested in the most obnoxious manner. A Colonel of a Maine regiment, who was a prisoner, was taken out of his room by the Sergeant of the guard to sell for him. He needed funds to pay expenses. He never heard of the watch—the guard never returned. Several suffered in the same manner.

The price of food was exorbitant. Sugar $12 a pound, coffee $25, pork $5 a dozen pounds, flour, $1 a pound, inadequate to sustain life. Jews, aliens and a horde of Rebels, blockade-runners from Wilmington, Charleston, through the carrion crows around the prisons to buy our property. They offered $10 for the Sixth Provost-Marshal refusing to allow intercourse between the guard and men, the guard acted as provost, and allowed the Union prisoners $1, and pocketed the balance between all and $5. Some of the property belonging to Gibbs, who was captured at Petersburg with Gen. Gordon Bates, sold to a man, and he was hung as a slave to the Provost-Marshal, was engaged to marry his sister. The property was the property of his mother-in-law.

On the 11th of May all were packed off for Danville. Here they were provided with passenger cars—miles of them, through without enhanced cost, and the Rebel hung aliens scanned them. They had no sympathy with the Confederate Government, but were forced to obey to keep from being drummed out of the place. At Danville there were two men guilty of treason, the officers joining, but the citizens offered no hands, and were pressed with situation. Great sympathy was called all along the route. A serell was rolling forward for each event. The citizens, contrary to the rebel hope, were stationed along the railroad, armed with shot guns, revolvers and squirrel rifles, and the rebels which had been posted on the opposite side of the Little Sandy River, on the bridge, were ordered to fire, without notice of the process, was struck by the aggregation, the cannon and carnage, and the assault, the bridge broken through, the train thrown off the track, and the rebels thrown down the bridge, leaving dead and wounding fifteen.

The train which Gen. Averill was sent to do was thus fully accomplished. We were transferred to Gordonsville, N. C., where we were quartered in sheds by the guards. We spent part of a day at Charlotte, Wednesday, a dollar for a size of bread and a day and spent a part of one day in a shady grove. The guards were all colored, but Sergeant Major, the Lieutenant of a Florida regiment, having to be charge, and having the kind treatment to indorse the prisoners' presence in our hands, allowed the prisoners very proper conditions with his orders.

They went to Columbia, S. C., spent only three hours, and then were sent to Augusta, Ga., by the cars, starting off the train en route. From Augusta to Macon, Ga., Gen. Sherman, who was commanding a division brigade in Florida, had at his headquarters 1,500 officers with no navy. He was slightly wounded, and was working to observe that among Rebel Rail Admiral Buchanan. Gen. Hardee kept aides and Rebel Rail Admiral Buchanan. Gen. Hardee kept aides and officers, Gen. Hardee, Gen. Augusta, a party, spoke, and officers, and slightly wounded. Gen. Hardee, the 5th Maryland, because he did not get into the train on the instant of receiving the order to move. Doughty officers and gentlemen apologized for the hasty—and accidental—mistake.

At Macon the officers were again subjected to a general search. A regiment, who gave the name of "W. Kemp Zebb," searched and robbed the officers again.

Two months were spent here. Meantime Tuskeiwa relieved by Capt. Gillon, and the Hospital plunder taken from them. Gillon refused to allow the plunder discovered. A spring, near the "dead-line," was washed by Colonel of the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, he was stopping to get a drink of water, a guard shot him through the heart. The guard shot three days' furlough for his entire vigilance. The officers, Sergeant at the Hospital, assisted in the search investigation. The only answer they got was a sign subscribe to some alleged crimes of wrong and Fenian Lockout.

On the 1st of June, 1864, there were 1,100 officers in the stockade, among them 50 naval officers and four brigadier-generals, viz.: Shaler, Stedman, Wessells, and Gemmill.

Ten thousand and eight enlisted men died in Andersonville, Ga., during June and July, 1864, according to their own official reports—to say nothing of those who were shot with and without protest by the guards.

July 26 some of the prisoners were moved to get them away from Sherman, then advancing on Macon. All the officers, excepting 60, were sent to Charleston, S. C., and the remainder were sent to Savannah. At the latter place they were put in the grounds of the old United States Marine Hospital. The rest were put into the jail under fire at Charleston, S. C.

The officers applied for bibles, tracts, hymn-books, &c., thereby the boiling overpower of Sherman, but were this Japanese and Christian request was refused. The officer in his diary says, "when I think of the thousands of dollars spent every year by the New-York Bible Society, toward sending bibles to the heathen, and that we their fellow mortals should be reduced by the wanting the human form, I think the New-York Bible Society would be better employed in efforts to convert heathen Rebels."

A tunnel was discovered nearly complete, through which the prisoners intended to escape. Two of the officers found in it were sent to the city jail, mostly for the discovery of hardtacks, and pulled down all the tents in that row, leaving the men out in the rain for two and four nights. This was done as a punishment for the natural night exercises of the prisoners escaping from sunset. The officers name was Wyper, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Infantry, and Lieutenant of the Cavalry, and the other officers of the regiment—he let Georgia—he was the commanding officer—to the prisoners in their charge.

On July 31 the prisoners were sent from Savannah to Charleston with great haste. They were kept 12 hours in these cattle cars, and were marched in close rank one to have the one upon any general whatever, which they complained of, and the guards complained suffered dreadfully. They were imprisoned among concentrated, thieves, deserters from the Union, stockade-runners, and vagabonds of every description. Some of the officers were placed in the jail yard in Col. Shaw's 54th Massachusetts regiment, of immediately, and the officers, they were taken to the jail, be exchanged, but were to be reduced to Slavery. Shaw was shot, and the rest were placed in the jail at Wagner. The rest were bayoneted and shot after surrendering. Their relatives are begged and begged still they would sing Union songs, pouring their blood upon the ground, but, to be sent to Southern soil, the Union officers in the prison and before.

Shaw was an officer, Major, promoted by an the group until 6th, garbage, and wine. My fortunate friend, Lieutenant Colonel, Lieutenant, Colonel, Major, being in fond he had been sleeping under the gallows, and the Rebel officers, the officers were placed in the jail. When the time broke out in the city, our prisoners were placed in the jail yard under fire. The guards would turn out and drive the prisoners back to the prisoners. But the white black was designed, in the night of their, to, our dirtie kept on herself all night, and the guards were gone, and the prisoners were armed, apparently, so as not to let the jail, and the prisoners escaped, and the city daylight.

No cooking utensils are provided, no wood to cook, no water, no food, no bedding, no fire, no fire, no New-York Cowlie, died during the night. A Rebel Lieutenant, who commanded the prisoners, ordered them to be "pure starvation and exposure." The officers were placed in the jail yard, and the rest were brought in and was thrown down by the side of it, and the Rebel officer says: "Although I have a hungry scraggy to have eaten the meat raw, I look at it, and I will not eat it."

By the 17th of September the yard was so filthy and crowded with dead and sick, that no more could be forced. There was no aisle, and sight was intolerable. Rebel officers and men left the place. The surgeon had no medicine, excepting a few opium pills, which was exhausted. The sick were placed in wards, with no accommodation, rendered the place more than a pest house. Sherman was sent to Col. Jones, who was ordered to take the prisoners to Charleston. A second remonstrance brought answer, "Let them stay in the yard."

The yellow fever broke out in the city, and three hundred died in the yard, and the rest were placed in the gaunts. The Rebel guards became alarmed, and the prisoners were placed in the yard, and were allowed to accommodate—they moved some of the officers to the yard, and, in the night, "escaped." Yellow fever Probably from 400 to 500 escaped from Columbia by the Sherman raid. Of this number half were brought back, and half were here pushed if their ordered out of the yard, and the rest were placed in the yard. Our officers escaped from the trails between Macon and Charleston and Savannah, and Sherman's raid, Lieut. Parker of the Vermont regiment jumped from the train on the way to Charleston, and escaped, and, on the 17th, was taken by 15 young bloodhounds in an open field. He was so exhausted that he could not be dragged to the jail in Columbia. Those who started from Columbia took the road, and, reached the lines, and, in the end, escaped.

The negroes would always assist the fugitives, give them food, and, in the end, lead them to the lines. They said that their masters generally offered $50 or $100 for the return of a Yankee. The negroes always secured they noted the port of the Good-Samaritan to the Yankee, and, in the end, they, the officers, "carried it in cheer." Capt. Thurston says, "I think well of the negroes, and, if they had not been in the power of hands, the cabinet mounted on bloodhounds, to the Yankee, I would, and would with alacrity, go, and, if the negroes, the slaves on the opposite shore hunting for the Yankee, I would, I would, I would

to the Club for information where is the best place to establish sheep farms:

"Farms and flocks can be paid for in two or three years out of the proceeds. There are no better sheep lands in the West than the rolling oak openings of Michigan. Our sheep are very healthy, and shear heavy fleeces of excellent wool. The Winters I think better for sheep than further South, being clear and dry and always free from mud. Farms of the class I have been speaking of—soil good, large improvements, comfortable buildings, good orchards, &c., and located convenient to villages, mills, schools and churches, and not over 10 miles from the Michigan Central Railroad—can be bought at from $10 to $20 per acre. We say, then, to Mr. Atwater and all others, don't wait on Missouri quieting down, but come to Michigan at once, and I think you will be satisfied with the result."

Laborers Wanted in Michigan.—Mr. WILSON says the great want of Michigan is laborers, and he hopes the plan recommended by Wm. K. Griffin, in the Club, some weeks since, will be generally adopted, of organizing companies to introduce the freed slaves of the South as farm laborers and house servants; otherwise thousands of acres of productive land must continue for a long time uncultivated.

A Cheap Substitute Hot-Bed.—A resident of Salem, Ind., says he obtains early tomato-plants in the following way: "Make a double box, without a bottom, four feet by five, and eighteen inches deep. The space between the double case, four inches, is to be filled with earth. Set this box slightly in the ground on the south side of a fence, sinking the south end five or six inches deeper than the other. In this put four or five inches of fresh manure, and on it good soil, covered with a sash protected cold nights by covering. I sow tomato-seeds early in March (lat. 39°), and thin the plants to get a good growth, and when ready to transplant take them up carefully with the adhering earth, and set them in place without checking the growth. Protect from frost afterward with cloth, boards, or paper. In one season from 22 tomato plants we had more than double what a family of 7 persons needed. They grow 5 feet high, supported on a frame of slats running horizontally the whole length of the bed, fastened to stakes leaning outward. The box, slats and posts, with care, will last many years, and this cheap hot-bed would soon pay for itself if I sold the plants instead of giving them away. I use the seed of large fleshy varieties, and always save the earliest and best for seed."

The Sabbath—How Farmers Should Keep It.—Mrs. M. E. MOODY, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., is afraid the arguments used in the Club in favor of saving crops on Sunday when there is a necessity therefor, will tend to give greater license to those farmers who are already prone to Sabbath-breaking. She deprecates "the practice of some farmers who strive during the week to arrange their work to have a great quantity to finish up on the Sabbath, when the opposite ought to be their plans." Mrs. M. thinks "that the Sabbath was designed for man and adapted to his wants, and ought to be strictly kept by parents of children—farmers as well as mechanics and merchants; and the opposite course is contrary to the will and command of God."

Should Tobacco be Cultivated?—E. M. MCGRAW, Plymouth, Wisconsin, is severely exercised in his mind, that intelligent men, like those composing this Club, should spend so much time in discussing the cultivation of tobacco and hops, and the manufacture of wine. He thinks it "the duty of all good citizens to discourage the cultivation or manufacture of articles which add nothing to the physical, moral, or spiritual developments of the human race." Then we must totally discourage the manufacture of gunpowder, arms and accoutrements, and the formation of armies, and, perhaps, some one would say we should discourage the production of all drugs as prejudicial to the development of the physical nature. Others would object to all luxuries of living, including those of food, lodging and apparel. It is very difficult to draw the line. The writer of these reports personally hates tobacco, and wishes it were obliterated from the earth, yet he does not think it his duty to arm himself for a crusade against its cultivation. No man can be more opposed to drunkenness, yet no man is a more earnest advocate of grape culture; and although he is not a drinker of lager-bier, he is willing to tell farmers how to grow hops.

Yeast—How to make it.—Mr. McGraw wants to know "if yeast can be started without a nest egg. It would seem to be reasonable to suppose that there is some chemical process that will produce yeast without running all round the country to beg some to start with. My wife, however, denies this, and she is backed by all the aunties in Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa; for we have lived in all these States." He is "very much opposed to the use of saleratus, and does not like sour bread. Bread is my principal article of diet, and I am tired of eating it sour, or having the acid neutralized with alkali. It destroys the flour as well as the acid. If any one of your club, or any of your correspondents, can tell how to make yeast—hop yeast—and how to preserve it without souring, and how to make bread with it afterward, they will confer a favor upon many of your readers."

THE TRIBUNE has already published more than any other paper in the country of such information as Mr. McGraw desires. We will still give a little more of the same sort. We copy the following from Professor Youman's "Household Science:" "Mix common wheaten flour with tepid water to a thick paste, expose slightly covered in a moderately warm place for six or seven days. It will about the third day emit a little gas and exhale a disagreeable sour odor. After some time this smell disappears, and about the sixth or seventh day the substance is in a state to excite fermentation; it is then mixed with crushed malt, mashed potatoes, or coarse sweet Indian meal, mixed with the liquor of hops at a temperature of 90° or 100° (or blood heat). In a few hours yeast will be formed."

Apple-tree Borers—How to Kill Them.—JAMES ANTON, Lebanon, Warren Co., Ohio, recommends a portable steaming apparatus for killing fruit-tree borers. A small copper boiler, attached to a sheet-iron fire-pan, is made so portable that it is easily moved from place to place, or even carried in the hands while performing the work. The boiler is provided with a stop-cock orifice to admit the water, and another for the discharge of steam. To the latter a flexible tube is attached, having a pointed metal nozzle which can be inserted into every wormhole found in the tree. The cock being opened and a jet of steam thrown in, effectually cooks the worm. There is no difficulty about the steam penetrating through the mass of worm-dust to where the animal is lodged, even if it is at a great distance from the outside of the tree. It requires but a few minutes to explore a tree and apply the remedy to each hole, and consequently the whole orchard may be gone over in a short time. The same apparatus is the most effectual ever tried for killing bugs secreted in bedsteads or inaccessible cracks of the walls of a room.

Cure for Bee Stings.—Dr. ANDREW BUSH, Setzler's Store, Chester Co., Pa., says that "one drop of strong spirits of hartshorn will in an instant remove the pain caused by the sting of a bee, wasp or hornet. It should be at hand in every family where there are children. Smiles of gratitude shining through tears of distress will often repay the thoughtful mind that provides and the quick hand that applies the remedy." He also recommends the same article for the removing of grease spots.

Hardiness of the Hawthorn.—A. LAW, Nicolet Co., Min., says that English hawthorn will stand on the open prairie uninjured through a Winter in which the thermometer goes thirty degrees below zero.

Talk About Fruit.

The discussion March 7th began with the query, whether it was time to remove the Winter mulch from strawberry beds, which was decided negatively. Mr. PARDEE would not uncover the plants until April. He thinks many persons cover strawberries too deeply—a thin coating, so that the leaves can be seen beneath the straw or forest leaves, is much better than a thick covering which smothers the plants.

Mr. CAVANACH neglected to cover his plants last Fall, and finds all his two-year old beds badly cut up by the Winter, while young plants look well.

Alderman ELY mulched one bed too deeply—one-third of the plants are dead. Another bed, covered loosely with cornstalks, came out bright with leaves as green as they were last Fall.

Mr. PARDEE said old brush, evergreen boughs, raspberry canes, etc., are a good covering. It is surprising how very little will answer the purpose.

Mr. CAVANACH thinks sedge or salt hay rather close for a covering, besides requiring poles or other protection, else it will blow away—likes pine leaves and corn stalks.

W. S. CARPENTER is of opinion that the Spring freezing and thawing does the mischief to strawberries by breaking off the fine rootlets; did not cover his plants until February and expects they will come out all right.

R. G. PARDEE does not advise setting plants later than September, in the Fall, and hints that those nurserymen who advocate late planting often have to duplicate their bills. In transplanting he does not allow the sun to strike the roots.

W. S. CARPENTER and others urged Spring, rather than Fall planting.

Some fine Isabella grapes, remarkably well kept, were sent in by John Cole of Tompkinsville, Staten Island. A layer of grapes was put on the bottom of a box, then slats and another layer, and so on until the box was filled, when the cover was put on and the whole buried in dry soil beneath the reach of frost. The berries were plump, had preserved their flavor to a remarkable degree, while the stems were nearly as green as when first picked.

Mr. DODGE asked what raspberry was best to plant by the side of the Allen to fertilize it. The reply was the *spade*, meaning that he had better root out the Allen and plant a fertile berry in its place.

Mr. PARDEE prefers the Franconia and Brinckle's Orange raspberry for family use, and in raising all raspberries we must manure heavily, cut out all but three or four canes from a hill, and remove the old canes as soon as fruiting is over.

Alderman ELY lost most of his Franconias by the Winter. They were warranted to stand the climate without protection. This was a "trick of trade," as most persons know the Franconia is only half hardy, and should be covered in Winter.

Mr. PARDEE remarked that even the reputed hardy sorts bear enough better to repay covering, excepting, perhaps, the black cap.

Mr. CAVANACH says Brinckle's Orange dont sell—people want a red raspberry.

Mr. PARDEE said it was not generally known that leaves of the Antwerp raspberry, picked green, and carefully dried, formed a good substitute for either green or black tea, when mixed, half and half, with good tea, not the *harby* kinds of cheap teas. He had seen good judges who could detect no difference between the mixture and the unadulterated sorts.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE held a meeting Feb. 21, at which James Hogg exhibited several new Japanese plants, which excited considerable attention. It was agreed to offer a prize for the best seedling grape, for the next exhibition.

DR. TRIMBLE lectured upon his favorite topic of insects, in which he said that the first appearance of span worms last year was May 9, and on the 13th the Baltimore Oriole was busily feeding upon them. Where more birds were most abundant, worms were least so. May 21 jarred a plum tree for curculio; got none, but did get 300 span worms. Some day shot a cedar bird with 36 canker worms in crop. June 9, asparagus plants infested with beetles. Cut the tops and threw them in the poultry yard. The chickens devoured the beetles rapidly. Remedy for this pest, poultry. June 23. Span worms nearly gone, and ichneumon flies plenty. June 28. The span worms are now gone, having changed to white millers, filling the whole of Union Square. Tried jarring to bring down the millers, and found it very effectual—a few gentle raps brought them all down, and if now attended to, all could be destroyed. Found upon trial that hens ate the millers ravenously. He thinks that by jarring the worms, or millers, each in their season, and having the poultry trained to catch them as they fall, the pests may be nearly eradicated.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY, March 14, 1865.

The Dry Goods trade continues in a very unsettled condition. Last week opened with a steady demand from all sections, and the city jobbers showed more confidence in their purchases from the commission-houses and importers; but the decline in gold, at a later period, checked the improved feeling, and there has since been a feeling in the market almost bordering on panic. The jobbers are more disposed to sell out what they have, at very much reduced rates, than to take now stock, thereby strengthening prices among the package-houses, and rendering themselves liable to have ultimately to sacrifice upon a larger amount of goods.

The buyers from the interior are very unwilling to buy any important amount of stock, for they are uncertain whether they may not, at any time, find prices declining heavily.

The cotton mills have not been induced to increase their production by the increased supply of cotton and its decline to 72c. ℔ ℔. They consider it probable that the price may still further decline before they could get the new material turned into goods and sold, and that their risk is therefore quite as great as when the price of cotton was $1 50 ℔ ℔.

The order trade is generally dull. Prices are weak, but holders decline to make any large concessions, and transactions are consequently limited.

The export of Domestic Cottons during the week, compared with the corresponding week of last year, has been as follows:

	1864 Pkgs.	1864 Value.	1865 Pkgs.	1865 Value.
Porto Rico	2	$200	....	....
Hayti	3	1,069	....	....
Total	5	1,269	....	....
Previously	95	$27,328	67	$25,831
Since Jan. 1	100	$28,597	67	$25,831

Brown Sheetings are dull. The agents still ask 51 @52½c. for standards, but are unable to sell.

Bleached shirtings are little inquired for among the agents; any lots offered at a concession of 7½@10 per cent, could be sold; but not otherwise. New-York Mills are quoted at 52½c.; Wamsutta at 46c.; Williamsville at 45c.; Lonsdale at 37½c.; Portsmouth E at 25c., net.

The demand for Brown Drill is nominal, and quotations equally so.

Denims are dull. Manchesters are quoted at 53c., net; Monadnock at 45c.

Stripes and ticks are lower and very dull.

Printing Cloths are very dull and prices irregular: 64x64, 7 yards goods, are worth 17@17½c.

The Providence Journal of yesterday reports:

PRINTING CLOTHS.—Market dull, with downward tendency. The following are the sales: 6,000 pieces 56x60, private terms; 5,000 do. 60x64, 16½c., early in the week; 5,000 do. 64x64, 17½c., early in the week; 2,000 do. 64x64, 17c.; 5,000 do., 64x64, private terms. Total, 24,000 pieces.

The Print trade is quiet. The jobbers are now selling standard Prints generally at 25c.; but the agents have not correspondingly reduced their quotations. The following comparison shows the prices current among the commission agents and the jobbers, for the leading brands of Prints:

	Agents.	Jobbers.
Amoskeag (mourning)	22½	21 @23
Arnold's	24	21 @23½
Allen's	25 net	— @24
American	27	25 @—
Dunnell's	—	— @25
Dutchess B	22	20 @21
London (mourning)	—	24 @25
Manchester	—	— @25
Merrimack W	32 net	— @30
Merrimack, Providence	29 net	26 @—
Pacific	28	25 @—
National's	—	— @22
Sprague's	28	— @25

There is a moderate demand for Delaines and Challies; the agents' quotation is 33c. for Delaines, and the jobbers' 31½c.; Pacific Challies on jobbers at 33½c.

The Woolen trade is generally quiet. Buyers are cautious, and it is difficult to sell except at lower prices; and even at a concession only limited transactions can be effected. In fancy Cassimeres the principal demand is for choice novelties, and second-rate styles can be sold with difficulty at even a large concession. The California demand has been moderately active during the week, being principally for fine heavy goods. Harris's price is $2 50 for ordinary styles, and select goods $2 75. Kentucky Jeans are quiet, and prices 5@10c. lower. There is very little doing in army Kerseys outside the Government contracts. Army Flannels are quiet; full standard is being scarce and quoted at $1. Other Flannels are quiet and prices weak. Spring Wool Shawls are freely inquired for; but buyers take only limited lots, owing to a lack of confidence in prices.

The trade in foreign goods has been much interrupted during the last few days, by the decline in gold. Importers are reluctant to meet the views of buyers, having confidence that the extremely light supply will enable them ultimately to realize fair prices, and jobbers are consequently holding off. It is impossible to force off any important lots at very moderate concession, owing to the general lack of confidence among buyers in the future steadiness of prices. The offerings at auction are quite limited, and prices very irregular.

The following comparison shows the weekly imports of dry goods at this port from December 1 to date:

Week ending	1863.	1864.
Dec. 7	$1,188,579	$308,704
Dec. 15	1,342,291	317,010
Dec. 22	1,512,545	435,780
Dec. 29	1,326,826	497,075
	1864.	1865.
Jan. 5	2,501,526	532,384
Jan. 12	1,043,235	572,608
Jan. 19	2,988,992	496,109
Jan. 26	1,650,631	749,534
Feb. 2	2,925,561	757,549
Feb. 9	2,025,663	827,866
Feb. 16	2,510,141	1,128,584
Feb. 23	1,976,699	1,009,091
Mar. 2	3,575,550	1,309,977
Mar. 9	2,463,413	1,143,081
Total	$29,031,779	$10,085,753
Decrease		$18,946,019

We append the following statement of prices realized at a sale of domestic goods, held this morning by Haggerty & Co; the figures are in some cases 10@12 per cent below those asked by the commission merchants:

The following is a list of some of the prices brought: Indigo blue jeans, 55c.; Richmond brown do., 50c.; all wool sackings, 61 37 (way below the mark); 24-inch red flannels, 40c.; 34 scarlet do., 43½c.; red and blue twills, 45½@46c.; printed flannels, 37½@39c.; 44 Hill bleached shirtings, 32@32½c.; Nashua extra brown, 18½c.; Bedford brown, 20½c.; Newburyport do., 18@18½c.; Pepperell "R" brown, 20½c.; Lawrence prints, 26@27½c.; Woonsocket brown, 20c.; 44 Slater, 20c.; 44 Union bleached, 26½c.; 44 J. & W. Slater, 26@26c.; 7-8 Ballou do. do., 24c.; Indian River XX bleached shirtings, 25c.; Fancy Check Wool shirtings, 36½@38c.; and Belknap check shirtings, 37½c. They were all sold for cash.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, March 14, 1865.

Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total
5,400	136	676	11,405	6,899	23,516

These were sold at the following Market-Places:

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.	Total.
At Allerton's, 44th-st.	3,509	40	450	350	6,899	....
At Browning's, 6th-st.	181	52	44	4,167	....	....
At O'Brien's, 6th-st.	129	18	82	2,557	....	....
At Chamberlin's, Robinson-st.	28	26	97	2,842	....	....
At Bergen	1,463	....	31	1,489	....	....
Sent from the cars direct to Butchers	90	....	....	....	....	....
Average weekly receipts last year	5,146	146	1,454	15,017	12,636	34,410
Receipts last week	3,793	106	483	12,346	4,618	21,351

PRICES OF BEEF AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKET THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is, a bullock whose quarters will weigh 8 cwt., at 10c. a pound, amounts to $80:

	Cents per pound.
Prize, or extra holiday Beef	24 @25
The next best on sale to-day	22 @23
That generally rated first quality	20 @21
Medium or good, fair quality	18 @19
That of ordinary, thin Steers, Oxen and Cows	14 @16
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle	12 @13
The general average of the market to-day, estimated at	17½
Extreme range of prices from	12 @25
The most of the sales are from	16 @20

WHERE THE CATTLE ARE FROM.

The Bullocks sold at Allerton's are reported from the following States:

New-York	272	Iowa	—
Pennsylvania	116	Missouri	54
Ohio	724	Kentucky	30
Michigan	168	Connecticut	30
Indiana	113	New-Jersey	13
Illinois	1,399	Canada	604
Vermont	3	Massachusetts	83

They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,245; Hudson River Railroad, 86; Harlem Railroad, 1,708; New-Haven Railroad, 106; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 91; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 190; by Hudson River Boats, —; on foot, 33. About 3,350 were in the yards on Monday.

LIST OF DROVERS.

The following are the names of drovers, owners, or consignees of the principal droves, and where the cattle are reported from:

Shelbury & Frank, Pa.	59	Kelley & Smith, Ill.	84
B. Bright, Mass.	50	S. C. Abbey, N. Y.	21
Schuester & Elsner, Canada	209	S. C. Abbey, Ohio	21
Schuester & Elsner, Ill.	107	S. C. Abbey, Canada	25
Wm. Smith, Ohio	47	P. O. Neil, Canada	32
S. P. Whiting, N. Y.	32	P. O. Neil, Mo.	54
S. D. Whitaker, Ohio	18	J. Dalbey, Ill.	105
J. Hathaway, Ohio	35	T. Gillis, Ill.	52
W. Thompson, Ill.	60	W. S. Rockwell, Conn.	13
W. Thompson, Ohio	38	A. Halliday, Conn.	10
W. Thompson, Ky.	36	Day & Smith, Mass.	33
W. Thompson, Canada	37	H. Rosenthal, Ill.	63
Hyman & Powers, Ill.	50	J. Moses, Pa.	25
M. Dalton, Canada	17	Seymour & Renick, Ohio	103
J. W. Palmer, N. Y.	44	S. Sidner & Co., Ohio	31
Healey & Maloney, Ill.	69	C. Sharp, Ohio	20
Healey & Maloney, Mich.	18	J. O. Day, Ohio	90
Dorman & Cook, Ill.	60	J. Dyzert, Ohio	18
W. Bissell, Mich.	16	A. Coursin, Ohio	92
Wm. Thompson, N. Y.	18	C. Sinclair, Canada	16
B. Hood, Pa.	32	S. McIntosh, Canada	17
J. Stroup, Mich.	22	H. Westheimer, Ill.	37
Beach & Bray, Ill.	76	H. Westheimer, Canada	36
J. Church, Ohio	20	H. Westheimer, Mich.	36
J. Lovell, N. Y.	14	J. Adams, Ill.	132
L. D. Simons, Ill.	65	J. Mulvany, Ohio	50
Foster & Co., Canada	15	D. Deny, Mich.	17
Foster & Co., N. Y.	10	Hagot, Mich.	19
Otis & White, Ill.	66	Conger & Coney, Canada	17
H. Rankin, Ill.	35	Harlem Local, N. Y.	50
P. Burns, N. Y.	30	J. Simons, Canada	31
J. Sweeney, Ohio	27	W. Pratt, Ill.	105
W. Wattles, Mich.	10	C. McGraw, Canada	14
King & Clizgitt, Ohio	30	J. M. Mills, N. Y.	15
J. Crabill, Ohio	30	Moulton, Ill.	74
H. A. Benedict, N. Y.	17	O. W. Norton, Ill.	60
A. M. Clark, Canada	19	P. McCaffrey, N. Y.	10
L. R. Hastings, Ill.	54	C. Q. Briggs, Ind.	113
Bisk & Kelley, Ill.	31	A. C. Adams, Canada	17
Neesy & Allen, Ill.	50	S. Webster, Mich.	18

REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 5,400 head, compares with 3,793 head last week, and with 5,146 head, average per week last year, and with 5,827 for the corresponding week one year ago. The number sold yesterday and to-day at the principal market, 3,509 head, compares with 3,172 head last week, and with 2,807 head, the average per week last year, and with 4,891 head, at market one year ago.

THE OPENING OR PRINCIPAL DAY OF THE MARKET.

Monday, March 13.—We find on sale to-day at Allerton's 3,350 head of bullocks of a general average very much better than last week and certainly not any higher rates per pound, and brokers are easier on their estimate of weight, so that butchers will get their stock half a cent better than last Monday. Government is buying to-day about 250 head of the choice of the market, at prices that will average about 13½c. per pound live weight. The new contract has been let to Westheimer & Co., at $13 49 per cwt., to be of same quality as those bought to-day, but we offer to guarantee to Government that it never gets as good an average of cattle on the contract as those bought at no more cost in open market. Government has taken this week about 500 head, which is a much larger number than usual. There were 136 sold here during the week, 1,463 at Bergen, 90 to butchers direct, besides sales in Sixth-st., by which it will be seen that we have a good supply, and it is therefore no wonder that trade is a little heavy this afternoon, at 18@22c. per pound for first quality, 15@18c. for second, and 12@15c. for lower grades. A few extras, or premium bullocks have sold at 25c. per pound—one, that weighed 26 cwt. on the scales, at 65 lbs. per cwt. There are a good many working oxen here, the most of which will be sold at rates equal to 8@13c. per pound, live weight, generally to butchers. Upon the whole it is certain that the market is not as good as it was last week for drovers, but it is not as bad as some of them will represent, who bought their cattle at such high rates that such a market as this does not save them from loss. As there is a continued steady downward tendency of the market, we cannot offer any consolation to the gentlemen who have been operating for a rise. Their losses may be hard to bear, but the prospect is that they will be harder. The weather to-day is dry and quite mild—favorable to business.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Tuesday, March 14.—This is a fine day for closing out the stock, and if the drovers had not laid in their cattle at crazy prices they would be satisfied with the rates this week, notwithstanding they are not as good, quality considered, as last week. We have not seen as large a proportion of real good bullocks in market for a long time as there is this week, and if the demands of Government had not been so strong, the price to butchers would have been one or two cents less. Farmers are beginning to look after work oxen, the large price during the Winter having drawn away nearly all that could possibly be spared from this vicinity. Prices of workers will rule high all the Spring, and there would be an active demand if farm laborers had not become wholly unreasonable in their price for wages. We do not quote any inferior cattle as low this week as last, because there are none poor enough to sell at such very low figures, that is low compared with the best. Good fat bullocks are likely to remain high through April and May, but we cannot see any ground for an advance upon rates current this week. We caution farmers in Illinois against a villain, suspected to be of the name of Flagler, who is perambulating that State, offering to buy cattle in the name of "D. P. Allerton." He is apparently personating the one known here as "Dave Allerton," who has not been in Illinois lately, nor has his brother, A. M. Allerton. If either of these offer to buy cattle, the offer is good, but we cannot answer for the bogus ones, who are trying to cheat farmers. Look out for them. Farmers should also sell when they get a good cash customer at a fair price and not wait for a rise. Gold is declining, and that lets in stock from Canada. The receipts of fresh cattle to-day are 125 head, which is not sufficient to alter the current rates of yesterday, though the market closed slow. By the footings it will be seen the total receipts for the week are large, and if they continue as free another week a further decline must be the result.

BROKERS' SALES OF BULLOCKS.

I. Budlong sold 44 little State Steers and Heifers for J. M. Palmer, 5¾ cwt., at 15@16c.

S. B. Richardson, for J. O. Day, 30 Ohio cattle, decent Steers, 7 cwt., at 18@20c.

C. Sinclair, 33 of his own Canada Steers, Oxen and Cows, badly shrunk by a long passage, 5¾ cwt., at 16c.

Conger & Coney, 64 mixed State, Ohio and Canada cattle, for S. C. Abbey, Oxen, Cows and Bulls, at 17@21c. on 7 cwt.; also for O. Rourke, 49 Canada Oxen, here and at Bergen, at 17@20c., and 34 for Kirkover, also from Canada, at 17@21c., and here, 19 Mich. cattle, for Haggat, at 15c. on 4 cwt.—little Steers, Cows and Heifers.

S. G. Woodruff, for S. Sweeney, 27 coarse Ohio Oxen, few good Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 17@21c.

Teed & Wheeler, for W. H. Platt, 105 good fair 7 cwt. Ill. Steers, at 18@21c.; also 4 extra large fat Ill. cattle, for Morton & Sims, one weighing 2,610 lbs., at 25c., another 1,970 lbs., 24c., to W. Lalor. The other pair brought 22c.

Dudley & Colwell, for L. D. Simmons, 65 fair Illinois Steers, 6¾ cwt., at 16@20c.; 25 for Foster & Co., State Oxen and Stags at 14@18c.: at Bergen, 35 State Cattle for Hurlbut at 14@19c.

C. McGraw, for Whiting & Powell, 64 Illinois Cattle at 16@20c. on 7¼@8 cwt., and 33 Canada Oxen and Steers for M. Henry at 14@18c. Mixed, ranging from 5 to 8 cwt.

Schuester & Elsner were selling 216 Canada and Illinois Cattle, fair to good, Steers and Oxen at 16@20c.

Henry Westheimer, 109 of his own Canada, Illinois and Michigan Cattle—one car-load costing $195 ℔ head—most of them good, at 19@21c. on 7½ cwt.

P. McCaffrey sold 10 fat Dutchess County Cattle to Government at 13½c. ℔ ℔, live weight, or about 22c. ℔ ℔ net.

S. W. Clark, for himself, 31 Canada Oxen, coarse, 7¾ cwt., at about 16c., and 130 Ohio and Canada Cattle at Bergen, 7 cwt., at 16@18c.

N. B. Emerson, at Bergen, 35 Ohio Steers and Oxen, 8¼ cwt., 15 of them very fat at 22c., the balance medium at 18c.

T. C. Eastman & Bro., 165 for J. Dalbey; good fair, 770 lbs. Illinois Steers at 18@21c., and 33 Ohio heifers for J. Hathaway, also, at 18c. on 6½ cwt.

J. A. Merritt, 74 uneven Illinois cattle for Moulton, a good top at 21c., and a thin tail at 17@18c., the whole estimated at 6¾ cwt.; also one pair extra fat Dutchess County Oxen at $675 or about 23c. ℔ ℔.

S. Ulery, 74 of J. Adam's Illinois Steers, a good strong drove, 8¾ cwt., at 19@23c. They were very fine when leaving home, 10 cwt., but were detained nine days at Dunkirk, where feed bills on 132 head, amounted to $1,000. The freight and feed amounted to $31 50 per head from the time they left home until sold here. Mr. Adams does not hesitate to charge a disposition on the part of the Erie road to play into the hands of those owning yards, and furnishing feed at sundry points along the route. Other parties have the same idea which the managers of the road should labor to dispel by forwarding the live stock with commendable dispatch.

Healey & Maloney, 69 Illinois steers, 6¾ cwt., at 18@19c., and 18 Michigan cattle, 6 cwt., at 18c.

Sage & Hughes, 60 Illinois steers for O. W. Norton, light, 5 cwt., at 16@18c.; 30 Michigan oxen for King & Clizzet, 7 cwt., six weeks on the road, sold at 17@18½c.; 10 Michigan cattle for Richardson & Wattles at about same prices.

G. W. Brown, 35 Illinois steers for H. Rankin, very good, 7 cwt., at 20c. average.

Church & Hurd, 35 commonish Ohio steers, part at Bergen, 5¾ cwt., at 16@19c., and 17 others for sundry owners, State cattle, mixed, at 16@18c., one pair 20c.

Sexton & Sutton, 18 State oxen, uneven, at 14@20c.

Valentine & Mertin, 64 fair Illinois steers for Otis & White, strong 6¾ cwt., at 17@21c.

Murray & Glover, 94 for Kelley & Smith, Illinois steers, just fair, 7 cwt. strong, at 16@22c.

W. Thompson, for B. C. Coon, 33 pair, 6 cwt. Ohio cattle at 15@18c.; 30 very good Ky. Durhams, 8¾ cwt., at 19@22c.; 36 medium Canada cattle at 16@20c., mostly oxen.

Capt. Vail, 17 State steers and oxen for H. A. Benedict, at 18c., and 31 good Ohio cattle for S. Sidner, 7¾ cwt., at 16@20c.

T. Goff, for Rennick & Seymour, 74 good fat Ohio cattle, 8¾ cwt., at 20@23c.

P. O. Neil, 54 Mo. and 33 Canada cattle, mostly coarse, heavy oxen, 8 cwt., at 16½c.

P. F. Cary, for Thompson & Kearns, 60 nice, smooth, fat Ill. steers, 7¾ cwt., an even lot, at 21@22c.

MILCH COWS—There is no change in the fresh Cow trade, good and fancy animals being in demand at high prices—$90@$110, and even $125 each. Common Cows sell slowly at $65 @$75 per head.

VEAL CALVES are in fair request, though they do not sell quite as quick or as high as last week, owing to a full stock of other meats; a few bring 15c. ℔ ℔ live weight, but they must be fat. Fair Veals sell at 13@14c.; "bobs" at $3 50@$4 each.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

Receipts this week.................11,405

QUOTATIONS.—The following reports of sales of sheep and lambs, by several of the sheep-brokers, who sell on commission, will give the average of prices per head this week. They are quoted ℔ lb., live weight, for fleece, 10@13 cents.

The Sheep market was quite full Monday morning, and prices lower. Canada Sheep, of 112@114 lbs. average, sold at 12@12½c. ℔ lb., live weight. A lot of good Sheep, with good fine Pelts, of 105@108 lbs., brought 12½c. Some fine wooled Michigan Sheep, of 92 lbs., 12½c. This Sheep were sold at 10 @11c. Tuesday, the supply was light, but prices did not advance. A lot of very superior Michigan Sheep, average 101 lbs., sold at 13½c., and some good fair Sheep at 12½c. The drovers complain that these prices do not "let them out." Then they must buy stock cheaper in the country, for we cannot encourage higher prices, since Pelts have declined about 50 cents each. It takes a rare good lot now to bring over $4 each. We must therefore quote the tendency of the Sheep market downward from the quotations given above.

R. H. Hume reports sales of 4,014 sheep, at $10 43 average.

McGraw & O'Brien report sales of 2,557 sheep, at an average of $10 24.

Chamberlin gives sales through Kase & McPherson, Judd & Buckingham, A. Van Vert, John Kase and owners, as follows:

250 sheep, $13; 249 sheep, $13 55; 231 sheep, $12; 200 sheep, $11 50; 265 sheep, $11 60; 220 sheep, $11 25; 603 sheep, $11; 173 sheep, $10; 50 sheep, $8 06; 136 sheep, $9; 179 sheep, $6 25.

SHEEP DROVERS AT BROWNING'S.

From New-York—Valentine Brown, 129; John Elliott, 50; Isaac Lowenstein, 88; William H. Coon, 1,256; Schuster & McCarty, 371; Smith & Holmes, 102.

From Ohio—J. N. Pidcock, 154; M. D. Swickard, 170; B. M. Funk, 300; E. M. Bennett, 447.

From Michigan—Husberry & Coon, 180; J. D. Charles, 348; L. B. Clapp, 166.

From Pennsylvania—A. W. Turner, 179.

From Canada—W. J. Allison, 177.

SHEEP RECEIVED AT O'BRIEN'S.

From New-York—A. Gillett & Co., 549; J. Clark, 163; A. Lester, 453; E. C. Whemple, 175.

From Ohio—J. McCain, 335; Whiting & Powell, 313.

From Illinois—Bennett & Clark, 665.

THE SWINE MARKET.

Receipts by Railroads, to wit: Hudson River Railroad, 1,932; Erie Railroad, 643; New-Jersey Central Railroad, 3,324; Total, 5,899.

Brokers report the following quotations: Western corn-fed hogs ℔ lb. live weight, 13@13½c.; dead weight, 17@17½c.; Distillery fed hogs ℔ lb. live weight, 13@13½c.

The hog market opens this week under unfavorable circumstances. The arrivals for the last few days, compared with the run this Spring, have been very large, amounting to over 40 cars in 30 days, and as we are in the midst of the season of Lent the trade here is completely overstocked, and the packers with a dull provision trade and falling gold market, have neither the ability or confidence to cut hogs at present prices, hence a further decline from last week's market has been inevitable. The weather has been favorable for the trade, and the Western Dressed have almost entirely ceased coming.

Nothing in this morning. The stock on hand yesterday sold slow at the following prices:

Best grades	13½@13½c.
Medium and Ordinary grades	12¾@13¼c.
Stillers	13 @13½c.
The arrivals for week amount to	5,699
Corresponding week last year	9,960

MARRIED.

ADAMS—HURD—In Lawrenceville, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 18, by the Rev. W. W. Warren, Mr. Charles F. Adams of Stockholm, N. Y., to Miss Sarah A. Hurd.

DAYTON—BASSETT—On Thursday, March 9, 1865, at the residence of Mr. Edward Baker, Philadelphia, by the Rev. Alexander Reed, Mr. Edward D. Dayton to Mrs. Emma M. Bassett, both of New-York. No cards.

NEWHALL—LEWIS—In Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, March 1, by the Rev. Mr. Olbert, R. Watson Newhall of this city, to Miss Ellen L. Lewis of Middletown.

DIED.

FARR—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 7, Rinaldo Farr, aged 55 years and 7 months.

HUBBARD—At Cadiz, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Capt. Sheldon E. Hubbard of New-York. Boston papers please copy.

ILES—At Yonkers, on Monday, March 6, Thomas Iles, aged 59 years.

LE ROY—At Philadelphia, on the 5th inst., Capt. Robert Le Roy, U. S. A., late of this city.

MITCHELL—At White Plains, on Wednesday, March 8, 1865, Eliza Leeds, widow of the late Minott Mitchell, esq., aged 73 years.

SECOR—In Rock Island, Ill., on Tuesday, Feb. 21, of typhoid fever, Alvah Secor, son of Daniel Secor, aged 60 years, formerly of Cobourg, Canada. Canada papers please copy.

STORM—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, March 10, 1865, Ann Storm, wife of Isaac T. Storm, aged 69 years, 7 months and 5 days.

VARIAN—At Chappaqua, Westchester Co., on Monday, March 6, Susan A., relict of the late William Varian of Westchester, in the 66th year of her age.

WHITE—At Astoria, on Thursday, March 9, Eleanor Selden, daughter of Charles A. and Frances Spencer White, aged 3 months.

Deaths of Soldiers

IN THE HOSPITALS IN AND ABOUT NEW-YORK
For the week ending March 10, 1865.

REPORTED WEEKLY FOR THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, BY A. J. CASE, GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKER, NO. 227 GRAND-STREET, N. Y.

Adair, John B., age 34; Co. H, 17th New-Jersey; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Newark, New-Jersey.

Allen, Robert B., age 20; Co. F, 2d Wisconsin; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Montfort, Wisconsin.

Billings, Pliny, age —; Co. B, 11th Michigan; died on the Northern Light; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Barr, John, age —; Co. B, 5th U. S. Infantry; died at Fort Columbus; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Brown, James, age 55; Co. —, 52d Pennsylvania; died at Hart's Island; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Clark, Russell W., age 23; Co. C, 177th Ohio; died at Fifty-seventh-st.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Dykeman, Michael, age —; Co. K, 13th Michigan; died on the Northern Light; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Dowling, William, age 37; Co. D, 5th U. S. Infantry; died at —; residence when enlisted, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Dinfel, John, age 29; Co. B, 17th Wisconsin; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Martin County, Wisconsin.

Hall, Vernon E., age 20; Co. —, 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; died at Fifty-seventh-st.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Hamblett, Horace, age —; 12th Wisconsin Battery; died on the Northern Light; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Hungerford, Robert R., age 22; Co. C, 12th Michigan; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Battle Creek, Michigan.

Halbert, Chester A., age 30; Co. K, 13th Michigan; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Waverly, Van Buren County, Michigan.

Hall, John G., age 23; Co. C, 17th New-York; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Connecticut.

Herrick, Corp. Edwin M., age 21; Co. A, 6th Illinois; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Montfort, Wisconsin.

Livermore, Ransom, age 38; Co. A, 13th Michigan; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Leslie, Ingham County, Michigan.

Lancaster, Thomas, age 45; Co. F, 42d New-York; died at N. Y. & S. R. Depot; residence when enlisted, Malone, N. Y.

Lawrence, Terius, age 22; Co. I, 2d Massachusetts; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Boston, Mass.

Lass, Thomas C., age 54; Co. —, 9th Iowa; died at Fort Columbus; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Marwin, Calvin, age —; Co. K, 21st Michigan; died on the Northern Light; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Maxwell, Samuel, age —; 72d V. R. Corps; died at Fort Columbus; residence when enlisted, unknown.

McGerry, Barney, age 36; Co. C, 66th New-York; died at N. Y. S. R. Depot; residence when enlisted, New-York City.

Neese, Reuben, age 26; died at Fort Schuyler; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Newman, George, age —; Co. —, 150th New-York; died at Hart's Island; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Plumteaux, William H., age 23; Co. A, 2d Minnesota; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Pine Hill, Jackson County, Wisconsin.

Platner, Samuel; 3d Indiana; died at Fifty-sixth-st.; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Ridgeway, Henry; substitute; died at Hart's Island; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Rigley, Ervin, age 36; Co. D, 94th Ohio; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Slagle, Alfred, age 48; Co. A, 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Tarrytown, New-York.

Stewart, Robert; Co. B, 29th Ohio; died on the Northern Light; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Smith, George H, age 26; Co. F, 19th Iowa; died at David's Island; residence when enlisted, Crisswell, Chester Co., Iowa.

Sanders, Nathan F.; Co. E, 32d Wisconsin; died on the Northern Light; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Tracy, Daniel, age 17; Transit Hospital; residence when enlisted, unknown.

Wallace, William, age 21; Co. E, 1st Missouri; died at Willet's Point; residence when enlisted, Breckenridge, Missouri.

To Business Men and Others.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their Machines at fifty cents per day for the labor saved.

They will do the work of thirty men.

Descriptive Pamphlets sent free.

Communications relating to the Machine should be addressed to the Company at Rutland, Vt.

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GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE WASHINGTON, D. C.—Persons who wish information on any matter connected with Government Offices in Washington, the TREASURY, or any AUDITOR'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S, NAVY DEPARTMENT, PATENT OFFICE, PENSION, LAND or INDIAN OFFICE, or on any matter appertaining to Government CLAIMS and their MODE OF COLLECTION, can have such information furnished them by addressing a letter of inquiry and inclosing $1 to R. M. HALL & Co., Attorneys and Claim Agents, Washington, D. C. Refer to JAY COOKE & Co. Bankers, (here), and the Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Medical.

THE GLORY of MAN is STRENGTH.—Therefore, the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. MANHOOD and YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. Shattered Constitutions restored by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

FACTS FOR SOLDIERS.—Throughout the Indian and Crimean Campaigns, the only medicines which proved themselves able to cure the worst cases of Dysentery, Scurvy and Fever, were HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Therefore let every volunteer see that he is supplied with them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

BEWARE of COUNTERFEITS and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other preparations on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS, prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This well known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever, and, although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these pills will effect a cure, when all other means have failed; and, although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain, free, of the agent, a pamphlet. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Sole United States Agent, JOB MOSES, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

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HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

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THE BRAZILIAN HAIR CURLER.—One application warranted to curl the most straight and stubborn hair into wavy Ringlets or heavy massive Curls. Sent post-paid on receipt of $1. Address S. S. CHASE, Cohoes, N. Y.

$1. WHISKERS. $1.

For $1 I will send, sealed and post-paid, the "Grecian Compound, highly perfumed, which I warrant to force a heavy growth of hair upon the smoothest face in five weeks, or upon bald heads in eight weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Entire satisfaction given or money refunded. Descriptive circulars mailed free. Address E. L. SANDFORD, Lansingburg, N. Y.

PULMONARY AND NERVOUS DISEASES. WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA act with PROMPTNESS and CERTAINTY in every stage of CONSUMPTION, and with INVARIABLE EFFICIENCY in NERVOUS PROSTRATION, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Bronchitis, Female Weaknesses, Loss of Flesh or Strength, and all derangements of the blood. They increase the nervous or vital energy, relieve Cough, check Night Sweats, diminish Expectoration, improve the Appetite, arrest Diarrhea, produce refreshing sleep, and create NEW AND HEALTHY BLOOD. Let no sufferer fail to try this remedy. CIRCULARS FREE.

PRICES.—In 7 oz. and 16 oz. bottles, $1 and $2 each; 6 small or 3 large bottles for $5, by express. Sold by all respectable druggists, and by the Proprietors, J. WINCHESTER & Co., No. 36 John-st., New-York, to whom all orders should be addressed.

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FOR NON-RETENTION or incontinence of urine, irritation, inflammation or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposit, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys and dropsical swellings, USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

AMERICAN ROOFING COMPANY. GREEN'S PATENT.

This Company is now prepared to furnish one of the best articles of ROOFING ever introduced, consisting of a STOUT MATERIAL made WATER-PROOF by a COMPOUND of INDIA RUBBER, hardened by a coat of METALLIC PAINT, prepared expressly.

THE WHOLE FABRIC has been thoroughly tested, is WATER-PROOF, and unaffected by changes of weather. It rolls up and unrolls like a piece of Oil Cloth.

It is designed for covering RAILWAY CARS, STEAMBOATS, DWELLINGS, BARNS and SHEDS. It can be laid down by any sensible working man.

It is cheaper than any known roofing of equal durability.

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[Copy.] Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle—late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co.—No. 90 Prince-st., corner of Mercer. James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohlé, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists. New-York, June 14, 1864.—I have made a chemical analysis of the "Tropical Balsam" prepared by Messrs. Carreño Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, etc. (Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D., successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co., Analytical Chemist.

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This Bank was organized under the National Banking Act, in June last by Mr. C. V. CULVER and associates, with a paid-up Capital of $300,000, and has been in successful operation since that period.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-fifth day of January, 1865.

[Seal.] HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

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PATENT CYCLOID PIANOS

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THIRD—Six leases on the DEMPSEY FARM, covering entire working interests.

FOURTH—From one-eighth to one-half interests in sixteen (16) leases; five wells under these leases now producing severally 6, 20, 50, 75 and 200 each daily.

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Copartnership Notices.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The owner of TWO BLOODED STALLIONS, about emigrating to Illinois to engage in improvement of the stock of horses in that section of country, wishes to form a copartnership with an experienced person to accompany him and devote his skill and energies to the object in view. Address JACOB HINION, No. 63 West-st., N. Y.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce

FOR THE WEEK ENDING WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1865.
[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ₩ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges.

BEANS AND PEAS.

Receipts of Beans are large and trade heavy at lower rates. Large lots of spotted and inferior Beans have been sold at lower rates than quoted, while a few very prime have brought higher prices. We quote:

Beans, pea, and medium prime, ₩ bush.	$3 70@$3 80
Beans, kidney, ₩ bush., prime	3 35@ 3 45
Beans, marrow, prime	3 00@ 3 25
Beans, inferior	2 25@ 2 75
Beans, Lima, ₩ bush	12 00@ 14 00
Peas, Canadian, ₩ bush	2 30@ 2 35

BUTTER.

We note a further decline of 2@3c. ₩ lb in Butter, with no perceptible indication that the turning point is reached. With a falling gold market and the approach of warm weather, shippers are taking very little, at about 16@17c. in gold. The home trade fails to absorb the receipts, and the stock is increasing notwithstanding the efforts of dealers to dispose of lots as fast as they are received, having no confidence that present prices even will be sustained. In alluding to one or two failures among commission men recently, we would not wish to imply that the butter dealers are generally "shaky," for such is not the fact, the majority of them foreseeing this very state of affairs, and shaping their course accordingly. Some of them lost heavily, and it is charged that other than butter speculators caused the failures alluded to. As a class the commission dealers stand firm, and countrymen need not hesitate to consign to those who have proved trustworthy. The principal losses in Butter have been in the hands of farmers and country dealers. Great disappointment continues to result from the non-arrival of Butter shipped four and six weeks ago. Some lots have depreciated $10@$15 per firkin on its way here. One or two very superior dairies have been sold at 35@36c., but 32c. is the top figure it is safe to count upon for really good dairies right through, while it is almost impossible to sell the low grade Western and roll Butter. We quote:

Fancy Delaware, &c., ₩ lb	32@35
State Firkins and Tubs, good to choice	28@32
Chicago and North-Western	18@20
Western Reserve, good to choice	20@25
Central Ohio	18@21
State Tubs, Welsh, good to choice	25@28
Pennsylvania tubs and pails, fair to choice	25@30
Roll Butter, common Western	15@20
Roll Butter, good	22@24

CHEESE.

There is a fair shipping demand for Factory and imitation English dairy Cheese, though at rather lower rates. We quote:

State, factory, good to choice, ₩ lb	22@23
State, fair to good	19@21
State, dairies, choice	22@23
English dairy (Conn.)	22@23
English dairy (Ohio)	20@22
Vermont Dairy	19@23
Pineapple	25@30
Ohio, prime	19@21
Skim milk Cheese	15@18

EGGS.

Arrivals are very large, some 600@800 bbls. per day, and prices are lower, with indications of a further decline. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania choice, ₩ doz	28@30
State, good marks	27@28
Western, ₩ doz., good order	26@27
Egg Oats, ₩ bush., good	85@90

FRUITS—DRIED.

Dried Apples are less firm. It is difficult to get over 13½c. for clean white quarters, though dealers are holding for 14c. We quote:

Apples, new, choice, sliced, ₩ lb	15 @16
Apples, good, new, ₩ lb	13½@14
Apples, Western, ₩ lb	13 @13½
Blackberries, ₩ lb	30 @32
Cherries, pitted, ₩ lb	45 @50
Peaches, ₩ lb	24 @25
Peaches, Virginia, ₩ lb	34 @35
Plums, ₩ lb	30 @35
Raspberries, ₩ lb	40 @42
Whortleberries, ₩ lb	20 @25

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples are coming forward by railroad, and bring from $6 50 to $7 50 per barrel, in mixed lots. Those kept here in lofts during the Winter are held at $9@$10—in some cases still higher. We quote:

Apples, mixed lots, ₩ bbl	$6 50@7 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl	7 00@8 00
Apples, Russets, ₩ bbl	6 00@7 00
Cranberries, ₩ bbl	35 00@40 00

LARD AND TALLOW.

Lard, Country, ₩ lb	21 @ 22½
Rough Fat, ₩ lb	8½@ 9
Tallow, ₩ lb	13½@ 14½

MEATS.

Meats sell slowly during Lent, with little variation in price. Western Dressed Hogs are coming in slowly, the season being nearly over. We quote:

Beef Sides, ₩ lb	12 @ 17
Beef, Fore Quarter, ₩ lb	12 @ 15
Beef, Hind Quarter, ₩ lb	14 @ 21
Veal, Carcases, ₩ lb	17 @ 20
Mutton, Carcases, ₩ lb	12 @ 20
Pork, Carcases, ₩ lb	16 @ 17

POULTRY AND GAME.

Live poultry is a little lower. Dressed is unchanged. We quote:

Ducks, live, ₩ pair	1 75 @ 2 00
Ducks, dressed, ₩ lb	26 @ 30
Fowls, live, ₩ pair	1 75 @ 2 00
Fowls, dressed, ₩ lb	26 @ 28
Geese, live, pair	4 00 @ 5 00
Geese, com., western, ₩ pair	2 75 @ 3 25
Turkeys, live, ₩ lb	28 @ 30
Turkeys, dressed, ₩ lb	28 @ 30
Prairie Chickens, ₩ pair	1 40 @ 1 50
Pigeons, wild, per doz	3 00 @ 3 25

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	37@ 60	Marten	$1 50@ 8 00
Bear, each	$8 00@20 00	Mink, dark	3 00@ 6 00
Beaver, blk ₩ lb	2 50@ 3 50	Mink, pale	1 50@ 5 00
Beaver, pale ₩ lb	1 00@ 2 00	Muskrat	12@ 23
Calf, gr'n, ₩ lb	15@ 25	Opossum	8@ 12
Cat, house, ea.	8@ 15	Otter, North'n.	4 50@ 8 00
do., wild, each	37@ 62	do., Southern.	3 00@ 5 00
Cattle, green hides, ₩ lb.	7½@ 9	Racoon, N'th'n	42@ 1 25
		do., Southern.	37@ 1 00
Deer, Wst. dr. lb	37@ 62	Sheep & Lambs.	1 50@ 3 75
Fox, Red, each	1 50@ 3 50	Skunk, Striped	15@ 30
do., Grey	25@ 75	do., Black	37@ 1 00
Fox, Silver	8 00@40 00		

VEGETABLES.

There is little doing in the vegetable line, except in Seed Potatoes, for which there is an active inquiry. Early sorts are scarce and high. We quote:

Beets, ₩ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Cabbage, ₩ 100	8 00@12 00
Carrots, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75
Garlic, ₩ 100 bunches	8 00@10 00
Onions, red and yellow, ₩ bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Onions, white, ₩ bbl	5 50@ 6 00
Onions, ₩ 100 strings	6 00@ 7 00
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ₩ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Mercers, L. I. ₩ bbl	4 50@ 5 00
Potatoes, Western Mercers, ₩ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Potatoes, Peachblow, ₩ bbl	2 75@ 3 00
Potatoes, Nova Scotia, ₩ bush	1 00@ 1 05
Potatoes, Dykeman, seed, ₩ bbl	5 50@ 6 00
Potatoes, Buckeye, seed ₩ bbl	3 00@ 3 50
Potatoes, Delaware, Sweet, ₩ bbl	7 00@ 7 50
Turnips, Rutabagas, ₩ bbl	1 50@ 1 75

SUNDRIES.

Hops continue plenty and are hard to sell. It is difficult to get over 35c. for the primest lots, cash, at a forced sale. We quote:

BEESWAX, pure, ₩ lb	58 @ 60c.
BEESWAX, impure, ₩ lb	25 @ 35c.
CIDER, ₩ gal	20 @ 25c.
BROOM CORN, ₩ lb	25 @ 28c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, ₩ lb	70 @ 75c.
VINEGAR, ₩ gal	22 @ 28c.
HOPS, prime, ₩ lb	30 @ 35c.
HOPS, ₩ lb	15 @ 25c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$60@$65
12 feet Hoops	40@ 50

The Horse Market.

There is more life in the horse market than at any previous time since last Fall. The Twenty-fourth-st. stables are nearly full of horses, dealers making their best show in anticipation of a brisk trade this Spring. It is rather early for a lively trade in farm horses, though there is already some inquiry for them. As farmers sold off short last Fall, on account of expensive keeping, many of them will have to buy this Spring, and at high figures too. Nearly all kinds of horses have advanced, with the exception of those bought for the army at $165 for cavalry and $180 for heavy artillery horses; but the competition for workers and roadsters is so lively, Government is not getting as many as formerly. Dealers say there is a great scarcity of good horses in the country, and that they are held so high there it is necessary to advance the prices here. There is an increase in Canadian stock, which will continue to be the case while gold is declining. Beside the army horses, the chief trade is in street railroad and livery stable horses. Railroad men are paying $130@$150 generally for mares—Government taking only horses. Livery stable men usually select a good class of animals, mostly spans, paying $350 to $500 per pair, or nearly its equivalent for single horses, though a well-matched span, traveling together, will usually bring more sold as such, than when disposed of singly. There is little doing in speed horses just now, the weather having been unfavorable, but a few clear, bright days will call out "the fancy," and fast horses will be sought for. The majority of the reported sales of such animals are really exchanges for inferior horses, with a stipulated sum to make up the difference, so it is difficult to get a bona-fide sale of these high priced animals. They are held all the way from $800 to $2,500 each.

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HOOP SKIRTS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY (late J. I. & J. O. West), SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS, Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE-STS., New-York.

THIS INVENTION consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC Steel SPRINGS, ingeniously BRAIDED, TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together, EDGE to EDGE, making the TOUGHEST, most FLEXIBLE, ELASTIC and DURABLE SPRING ever used. They seldom BEND or BREAK like the single springs and consequently preserve their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE TWICE as LONG as any other Skirt.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any LADY WEARING the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all CROWDED ASSEMBLIES, OPERA, CARRIAGES, RAILROAD-CARS, CHURCH-PEWS, ARM-CHAIRS, for PROMENADE and HOUSE-DRESS, as the SKIRT can be FOLDED, when in use, to OCCUPY a small place as easily and conveniently as a SILK or MUSLIN DRESS.

A LADY having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT for a SINGLE DAY will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. FOR CHILDREN, MISSES and YOUNG LADIES are superior to all others.

THEY are the best QUALITY in every part, and UNQUESTIONABLY the LIGHTEST, most DESIRABLE, COMFORTABLE and ECONOMICAL SKIRT ever made. FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS STORES in THIS CITY and throughout the UNITED STATES, HAVANA DE CUBA, MEXICO, SOUTH AMERICA, and the WEST INDIES.

INQUIRE FOR THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

Professional Notices.

DR. C. H. MARSHALL OF NEW-YORK, so famous for curing Asthma, Throat, Lung, and Blood Diseases, cures with certainty GOITRE, or Enlarged Neck; can now be consulted free, by letter, at St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, and there in person 20th and 31st March.

Ocean Steamers

U. S. MAIL CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP CO.—A great reduction in Steerage Fares. A First-class Steamer leaves New-York on the 3d, 13th and 23d of each month, (if these dates fall on Sunday, then the Monday after.) Avoid imposition and delay by applying to D. B. ALLEN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Petroleum.

PETROLEUM.

BOOKS CLOSING.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE OF $1 PER SHARE HAVING CLOSED, A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING WILL BE SOLD AT $3 PER SHARE.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM AND MINING COMPANY.

Organized under the Laws of New-York.

SHAREHOLDERS EXEMPT FROM ALL PERSONAL LIABILITY.

CAPITAL, $1,500,000, DIVIDED INTO 300,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE FOR A LIMITED NUMBER ONLY OF SHARES REMAINING, $3 PER SHARE.

NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT OR CALL ON THE SUBSCRIBERS, AS 50,000 SHARES ARE RESERVED FOR WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT—J. S. CLARK, of New-York.
VICE-PRESIDENT—R. H. WISHART, New-York.
TREASURER—H. F. DEVOE, New-York.
SECRETARY—J. CONKLIN, New-York.

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OFFICES:
WHERE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN,
No. 71 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Nos. 612 and 614 CHESTNUT-ST., PHILA.,
No. 1 CARROLL HALL, BALTIMORE-ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

A new 200 barrel well on Cherry Run.

A new 150 barrel well of Fine Lubricating Oil on Sugar Creek.

A new 200 barrel well has been struck on Cherry Run above the Reed well, close to the property of this company, on the McFate farm, on which one of the company's wells is almost completed, with splendid prospects of oil.

Another well on the Hogg farm, close to this, is also nearly down, with equally great prospects.

A new 150 barrel well of fine Lubricating Oil has been struck on Sugar Creek (the first well bored), adjoining the Saunders farm, the property of this company, on which a well is nearly completed, with splendid show of Oil.

One acre (of the seven acres of Homestead Reserve) on the Saunders Farm, which farm belongs to this Company, was sold a few days since for $15,000.

This company has five different properties on Sugar Creek, that they alone are worth to-day over one million dollars, and the entire properties of the company are worth to-day over five millions of dollars, ($5,000,000.)

This company has twenty-six different properties, embracing fee simple, leases and interests, and amounting to about 635 acres, more or less, of land, carefully selected from the very heart of the oil region of Pennsylvania, and located as follows:

No. 1, on SAUNDERS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 2, on McFATE FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 3, on BLOOD FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 4, on WIDOW McCLINTOCK FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 5, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 6, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 7, on STEEL FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 8, on TARR FARM, on OIL CREEK.
No. 9, on ALLEGHANY RIVER, opposite HORSE CREEK.
No. 10, ADJOINING DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 11, on DEMPSEY FARM, on CHERRY TREE RUN.
No. 12, on REYNOLDS FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 13, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 14, on WHEELAND FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 15, on HOGG FARM, on CHERRY RUN.
No. 16, on RHODES FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 17, ADJOINING KENT FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 18, on ELK CREEK.
No. 19, on WILCOX FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 20, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 21, on PETTIS FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 22, on HOWARD FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 23, on STROUTH FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 24, on ALLEN FARM, on ELK CREEK.
No. 25, on BRINTH FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.
No. 26, on JACOB PIZER FARM, on SUGAR CREEK.

Beside the Wells on these properties now producing, ten new ones are being bored with vigor, and are now down 400 to 500 feet, with splendid prospects and a certainty of immense yields of Oil.

The Trustees feel confident that they will be able to declare and continue large dividends shortly after the books close.

Prospectus, Maps, and every information can be obtained where the subscription books are now open, at

WISHART & Co.'s
PETROLEUM EXCHANGE,
OFFICE No. 60 EMPIRE BUILDINGS,
No. 71 Broadway, New-York,
and at the office of
H. F. DEVOE & SON, BANKERS,
No. 211 Greenwich-st., New-York.
Also at the office of the
STANDARD PETROLEUM REFINERY,
No. 24 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Petroleum.

THE PROSPECTUS
OF THE
UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM CO.,
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK.

THE UNITED REPUBLIC PETROLEUM COMPANY is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, with a capital of $2,500,000, divided into 250,000 shares of the par value of $10 each, the shareholders of which are exempt from all personal liability.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WORKING CAPITAL.

The books are now opened for a limited number of subscriptions, at the following offices:

Messrs. LOWBER, OSTROM & Co., No. 105 Front-st.; Messrs. FANCHER & McCHESNEY, corner Moore and Water-sts.; WM. M. PARKS, esq., No. 19 Broad-st.; WM. A. FOWLER, esq., No. 74 Broadway; Messrs. T. KETCHAM & Co., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York; D. K. DUCKER, No. 33 Fulton-st., and GEO. J. HARDY, No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn; D. B. POWELL, No. 77 Myrtle-ave., Brooklyn; and at the office of the Company, No. 74 Broadway, New-York.

TRUSTEES:
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OFFICERS:
President—E. J. LOWBER.
Vice-President—J. C. DAYTON.
Treasurer—WM. A. FOWLER.
Secretary—JAMES H. KIDDER.

The property of this Company has been selected by practical judges of Oil interests, and includes territory which is considered the very best in the whole Oil Region, embracing selections on Cherry Run, Pit-hole and Oil Creeks, and Allegany River.

The producing interests are now yielding over one hundred and eighty barrels per day, principally from new wells, and this alone is sufficient to pay two per cent per month on the entire capital, and with the developments to be made with the unusually large working capital, promises increased dividends at an early day.

FEE SIMPLE INTERESTS.

1.
169 Acres D. Gaines Farm, on Horse Creek, lying nearly a mile on either side of the Creek—an excellent piece of Oil Territory.

2.
20 Acres Stuart's Run, all boring land on each side of the Run, within a mile of the great United States Well, on Pit-hole Creek, McKinley Farm.

3.
85 Acres Graham Farm, on Pit-hole Creek, one mile from the U. S. Co.'s Well—over 50 acres of fine boring land; one of the finest farms on the Creek, and not to be excelled for Oil purposes.

4.
110 Acres Shirk Farm, on Sugar Creek, two miles above Cooperstown, where heavy Oil is found—a fine location, and a very long distance on the Creek.

5.
38 Acres Fry Farm, on Cherry Tree Run—all boring land, and full of Streams—a splendid piece of Oil Territory, one mile from Cherry Tree.

6.
5 Acres McClure Farm, on Cherry Run, lying one-half mile above Plumer, which is very promising for Oil purposes.

7.
280 Acres Tideoute Creek, running one mile on the Creek—100 acres fine boring land.

8.
30 Acres Haworth Farm, on Pit-hole Creek—a beautiful site, all boring land, two miles above the great Well, and the property is believed to be fully as valuable as the Smith Farm on Cherry Run.

LEASEHOLD INTERESTS.

9.
7-8 working interest in Lease No. 18, McClamont Farm, Cherry Run, on which there is a well now going down.

10.
3-4 working interest in Lease No. 4, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well now drilling, night and day—a fine location, just above the Humboldt Works.

11.
3-4 working interest in Lease No. 10, Lamb Farm, Cherry Run—a well going down, a good situation below the Humboldt Works.

12.
One-quarter working interest in Lease No. 6, Lamb Farm—an excellent lease, with a well now being put down.

13.
Lease No. 6, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one-half the Oil for fourteen (14) years—adjoining the great Heydrick Well, which has turned out over 64,000 barrels of Oil, and is still pumping over 60 barrels per day. Well to be put down and completed at once on this lease.

14.
Lease No. 8, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one-half the Oil for fourteen years.

15.
Lease No. 9, Henry Farm, at Henry's Bend, Allegheny River, for one-half the Oil for fourteen years.

16.
Lease of 15 acres Haworth Farm for twenty-five (25) years, for one-half the Oil, on Pit-hole Creek, lying on both sides of the Creek, and a selection of his Farm of over four hundred (400) acres. Seven (7) Wells to be put down on this property at once, free of all expense to this Company.

17.
Lease of 10 Acres, being a selection from 75 acres of the Heydrick Farm, on Muskrat Run, near Pit-hole, for one-half the oil. This is a valuable piece of oil territory.

18.
Lease No. 2, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, only a few rods from the Great United States Well. Well to be put down free of expense.

19.
Lease No. 4, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil, same as above. Well to be put down by the Company.

20.
Lease No. 5, Heydrick Farm, Pit-hole Run, for one-half the oil. Well to be put down by the Company.

21.
Lease No. 1, Prather Farm, ½ working interest, on which there is a well going down.

PRODUCING INTERESTS.

22.
½ working interest Grocery well and lease, Smith Farm, Cherry Run. This is a flowing well, and now producing 200 barrels per day. Our interest in this well is .... 90 bbls.

23.
½ working interest Coquette Well, Egbert Farm, Oil Creek, now flowing 250 barrels per day. Our interest in this well over .... 80 bbls.

24.
free interest, Lady Washington Well, and lease, Blood Farm, Oil Creek, now pumping 80 bbls. per day. Our interest in this well .... 10 bbls.

Total producing interest per day .... 180 bbls.

Instruction.

ELLINGTON BOARDING SCHOOL.—The Spring Term will commence March 29. At this School young men are fitted for College or Commercial Life. Young ladies can acquire a Finished Education, and the Common English Branches so frequently neglected receive especial attention. Send for a Circular. Address H. T. BOLLES, Principal, Ellington, Conn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE affords the very best advantages for a Classical, Scientific, Commercial and Musical Education. French Conversation and Lewis's Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. REV. ALONZO FLACK, A.M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Term opens April 17.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its next session March 23, 1865. For full information or circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

To Business Men and Others.

$10 A DAY MADE CLEAR by any person anywhere. Best chance in the world to make a fortune. Everybody should know it. Don't fail to send stamp for Circulars containing full particulars. Address J. W. STEPHENS, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

Miscellaneous.

MARVIN'S ALUM AND DRY PLASTER FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES, For Offices and Dwellings, never mold their contents. MARVIN & CO., No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

RARE CHANCE FOR TEACHERS—FOR SALE, a BOARDING-HOUSE and property in Connecticut, at half cost. Address TEACHER, Winchester Centre, Conn.

FOR 25 CENTS, I will send the SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH. J. E. HOLMES, Marissa, Ill.

CONNECTICUT SEED-LEAF TOBACCO SEED.—By mail, post-paid, per oz., 25 cents. J. L. CADY, Watertown, N. Y.

I HAVE ten different RECEIPTS to SELL for making Articles that are absolutely required by every one. Please send for Circular. Address CHARLES EDWARDS, Waterford, Vt.

6 LBS. GOODRICH'S POTATOES, by mail, $1. 3 sorts. Circulars free. P. SUTTON, Ransom, Penn.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES, Putnam's HORSE NAILS, Rowland's SHOVELS, and a general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, suited to the Country Trade, for Sale by JOHN L. BROWER & SON, No. 268 Greenwich-st., between Warren & Chambers-sts., N. Y.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Dealers in all kinds of
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BANKS, BANKERS AND DEALERS
supplied with the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
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WM. A. HALSTED.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.
WASHINGTON, March 14, 1865.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the National Park Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

The office of the Comptroller of the Currency being vacant, Now therefore I, Samuel T. Howard, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency do hereby certify that, the National Park Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this Fourteenth day of March, 1865.

[SEAL.] SAMUEL T. HOWARD,
No. 891. Deputy Comptroller of the Currency.

To Farmers and Others.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, An Active and Permanent Fertilizer. BAUGH & SONS, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Store No. 20 South Delaware-ave., PHILADELPHIA. Farmers should send in early orders. Send for a Catalogue.

FLAX BRAKES—FLAX BRAKES—MALLORY & SANFORD'S FLAX and HEMP BRAKES are pronounced by persons who have used them, the best in the world. They have been improved lately in their quality, and are better than when they were called the best. The No. 1 Machine weighs about 900 lbs., occupies about 5 feet square, and requires one-horse power. Will break 2,500 pounds Flax Straw in ten hours, taking out 65 to 70 per cent of the woody matter. A man and a boy can operate it without any danger to life or limb. Flax and Hemp, when dressed by this Machine, are always in demand.

This machine can be run with any power by simply applying a belt to the wheel. They do not easily get out of order. They have taken the first prize everywhere they have been exhibited, viz: in N. Y., N. J., Ohio, Ill., &c.

This machine will save 120 pounds to the ton of Flax more than any other machine in the world, and will pay for itself in a few days. Flax is selling at such prices, that any farmer who will examine the matter, will see that he cannot afford to do without a Brake. Hundreds are using and praise them highly. Send for a pamphlet, which will be sent free of cost, and learn more about, and get the opinion of those using them, and you will be fully satisfied of their value.

Address, JOHN W. QUINCY, Treas., 98 William-st., N. Y.

FOR the BEST SELECTED STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES and BLACKBERRIES, which yielded for me last year over 1,500 bushels of fruit. Send for catalogues, gratis. WILLIAM PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

POUDRETTE! POUDRETTE!—The LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY (the oldest manufacturers of fertilizers in the United States) again offer for sale this celebrated manure, uniform in quality and at lower prices than any other fertilizer in market. Twenty-five years' trial by thousands of farmers proves its superiority over all other fertilizers for Tobacco, Corn, Potatoes and Garden Vegetables. The Company manufacture also BONE TAFEU (a substitute for Superphosphate and Guano) from bones, blood, offal, night-soil and Peruvian Guano, ground fine. Price $60 per ton. Pamphlets containing directions for use, prices, etc., may be obtained free by addressing a letter to the office of the Company, No. 66 Courtlandt-st., New-York.

STRAWBERRIES.—GREAT AGRICULTURIST.—The largest Strawberry in the world. Three berries of the Agriculturist were exhibited, which weighed 4 oz.—12 berries to the pound. It is also wonderfully productive. Last June I had a bed of 150 young plants, less than 10 months old, in my garden, which were examined by Charles Downing, Peter B. Mead, former editor of *The Horticulturist*, and many other fruit-growers. Peter B. Mead was requested to count the berries on three contiguous plants—first plant, 248; second, 234; third, 234—perfect berries. This is twice as many as has been produced on the Wilson, Russell, or any other variety plant of the same age. The berry is of a deep glossy crimson color, solid and sweet enough without the addition of sugar. The size is enormous, exceeding anything ever before seen in the strawberry line. I purchased the original plant, which was exhibited in this City June, 1863. I was offered and refused $15,000 for this plant. My stock is large, and the plants are in fine condition, and will be delivered in rotation as ordered, at the following rates: 2 plants, $1 20; 6 plants, $3; 12 plants, $5; 100 plants, $25; 1,000 plants, $200. All orders addressed to WM. S. CARPENTER, No. 329 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO ALL WANTING FARMS.—LARGE and THRIVING SETTLEMENT of VINELAND, RICH SOIL, good crops of WHEAT, CORN, PEACHES, &c., to be SEEN. Only 34 miles from Philadelphia—DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE—20 acre tracts at from $25 to $35 per acre, payable within four years. Good schools and society. Hundreds are settling, and crops can be seen growing. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, P. M., Vineland, Cumberland County, New-Jersey.

Report of Solon Robinson and Vineland Rural sent free.

From Report of Solon Robinson, Ag. Ed. Tribune:

"*It is one of the most extensive fertile Tracts, in an almost level position, and suitable condition for pleasant farming, that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*"

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FARMING LANDS IN THE WHOLE WEST, ARE THOSE OF NORTHERN MISSOURI.—Rebels are moving away and are selling for whatever they can get. An extensive immigration from the Northern States and from Europe already begun, will soon occupy that part of the State and develop its immense natural wealth. Free and full information given on application to ELI THAYER, No. 1 Park Place, New-York.

WHITE PEACH BLOW and all other good varieties of POTATOES for SEED for SALE by S. B. CONOVER, Commission Dealer in all kinds of Country Produce Nos. 260, 261 and 262 West Washington Market, N. Y.

Musical Instruments.

DECKER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF PIANO-FORTES, Warranted for five years. No. 91 BLEECKER-ST., one block west from Broadway, NEW-YORK.

Wants.

AGENTS WANTED, MALE or FEMALE.—Grand opportunity for those who are seeking profitable and permanent employment to engage in the sale of a Work entitled "INDIAN RACES OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA," including the late *horrible* "SIOUX MASSACRE IN MINNESOTA," written by J. T. HEADLEY, now ready for Canvassers. Those applying immediately will secure a choice in territory. Agents are meeting with astonishing success, obtaining at the rate of ONE HUNDRED SUBSCRIBERS PER WEEK.

THE BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Extra inducements offered to those wishing to engage in its sale. For particulars, apply to, or address HURLBUT, SCRANTON & CO., No. 148 Asylum-st., Hartford, Conn.

AGENTS WANTED.—Business Light, Pleasant, and Honorable. Those now engaged are realizing from $15 to $20 per day, net profit. Send stamp for circular. Address P. O., Drawer No. 12, Troy, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED to SELL a Low Priced ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE REBELLION. Vol. 1 ready. Address HENRY HOWE, No. 111 Main-st., Cincinnati; if you live East, GEORGE F. TUTTLE, New-York.

CURIOSITIES of NATURE and of ART WANTED.—A liberal price paid for articles of real merit. No communication noticed unless price and particulars are given. Address "Museum," No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

$75 A MONTH.—Agents wanted to sell SEWING MACHINES. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINTON & Co., Detroit, Mich.

Medical.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—DR. O. PHELPS BROWN has lately published a Treatise on Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and General Debility, of 48 octavo pages, beautifully illustrated with colored plates, containing a prescription for the positive and speedy cure of FITS and DYSPEPSIA. This work will be sent free to all on receipt of five cents to prepay postage. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

50 CENTS, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50, 50 CENTS. A heavy set of WHISKERS and MUSTACHE in SIX WEEKS. The great secret mailed free for 60 cents. Address [illegible] No. 313 Broadway, N. Y.

Medical.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, WHOSE TIMELY USE, UNDER PROVIDENCE, HAS OFTEN SAVED LIFE.

The celebrated Vegetable Pills are no new, untried remedy; they have been used and tested in the United States for thirty years, and are relied upon by hundreds of thousands of families as almost their sole medicine when sick. No care or expense is spared in their preparation, and it is certainly true when I assert that no King can have a medicine safer or surer than Brandreth's Pills.

They produce a good effect upon disease almost immediately they are taken. By some wonderful power, perhaps electric or nervous influence, the progress of diseased action is arrested; where watchfulness and pain have been present, the system becomes quieter, and the patient soon obtains refreshing sleep. They are doubtless taken up by the absorbents, and carried into the circulation, through which medium they are conveyed to every part of the body.

If the pain affects the joints, a single dose produces remarkable benefit. And the same rule applies to costiveness, diarrhea and dysentery, though with the last named they may be required night and morning for some days before decided relief is obtained. In affections of the lungs, throat, head and pleurisy, the relief is certain; the excretory organs throw off with ease the phlegm, and the breathing becomes freer. Spasmodic asthma is often cured by a single dose.

In inflammatory affections, when no bleeding is permitted, a free use of these Pills soon modifies the alarming symptoms, and perseverance, according to the directions, usually quickly cures, and certainly nothing is risked in using Brandreth's Pills. For cold, influenza, diphtheria, pains of the head, dizziness and apoplexy, no medicine can be compared to them. In erysipelas, fever and ague, small-pox, and in all the diseases of childhood, their use insures a speedy recovery of health.

They produce these results simply by taking from the blood its impurities, leaving

THIS VITAL FLUID FREE,

to aid a weak "locality," to recover its proper and necessary "status" of health.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS have affinity for the SUBJECT MATTER OF DISEASE,

and cause its

CERTAIN EXPULSION FROM THE BODY.

What is health? What is disease?

Health is when the supply and expenditure are equal. Disease when the supply and expenditure are unequal.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS impart certain expulsive powers to all matters in the body whose life is below the standard of the surrounding party, or which have remained longer than the time nature designed. So in fevers and all that class of cases which soon run into mortification

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

have marvelous curative qualities. Our bodies are continually changing, and it is by this change we live. Should matter remain in organs beyond the time nature designed, pain and inflammation set in, which is nothing more than a preparatory effort for our good. All Brandreth's Pills are supposed from the results to do is simply

ASSISTING THESE EFFORTS OF NATURE.

B. BRANDRETH.

CURE OF ABRAM VAN WART, OF SING SING, OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS.

SING SING, Oct. 14, 1863.

Dr. BRANDRETH.

MY DEAR SIR: I was taken sick two years ago with a most severe pain in my right arm and elbow. Dr. A. K. Hoffman, of this place, pronounced it neuralgia. He treated me for some time, but getting no better, advised electricity; I consented, but the shock nearly killed me, and I received no benefit whatever. After this my legs became numb and paralyzed and my back and kidneys were tormented with most intense and continued pain. Drs. A. K. Hoffman and G. J. Fisher told me I had Bright's disease of the kidneys. They treated me for a long time, but finally pronounced my case hopeless. Other eminent physicians then treated me, but did me no good, and gave my friends to understand that my case was incurable. So at length I gave up all hope, the lower half of my body being totally paralyzed and much swollen, and I suffered terrible pain in the upper part of my body. My bowels were completely constipated from the paralysis, and no medicine produced a passage, and my urine was full of albumen. This was my condition five months ago, when my wife's sister, Sally Ann Storms, begged me to take Brandreth's Pills, as she had used them herself and in her family many years with the best effect. Induced by her and my wife, I swallowed nine Brandreth's Pills. They operated, twelve hours afterward, slightly. I continued taking nine every day for several weeks, their operation constantly improving. Finding myself a great deal better, I diminished the dose one pill a day, until I got to five. One afternoon, at three o'clock, about three months ago, I took five pills; at nine they commenced operating vigorously; suddenly I felt as if something gave way inside, and the stools were like egg and water mixed, several gallons of which came away, of a most disagreeable odor. The next day I felt very faint, and my neighbors came to see me die; but as soon as the faintness passed I was much better, and, for the first time in nearly two years, I was able to move and stand upon my legs. I continued taking the pills, and, in a very few days was able to walk across my room, and now am able to walk quite a distance. I have taken altogether nineteen boxes of Brandreth Pills, and now one pill a day is all I require. My health is nearly restored, my appetite is good, and I suffer hardly any pain anywhere, and every day I grow stronger. My neighbors look upon me as one risen almost from the dead, and I desire you to publish my case, that those suffering from paralysis and kidney diseases may know how easily they may be cured by Brandreth's Pills.

ABRAM VAN WART.

We, the neighbors and relatives, certify that the foregoing statement of Abram Van Wart is true:

A. B. REYNOLDS, Supervisor of Town of Ossining.
DAVID McCORD, Ex-Loan Commissioner.
J. MALCOLM SMITH, Justice and Clerk Board Sup'rs.
ABRAM HYATT, United States Assessor, Tenth district.

DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.

BATTERY ANDERSON, Sept. 9, 1864.

Dr. BRANDRETH, New-York:—Please find one dollar inclosed, for which send me that worth of your pills, as I have used and given all I had. These pills have cured all who took them for the diarrhea in a few days. Some had the disease two or three months. The army doctors had failed to cure in all of these cases.

I have found your pills to be never failing in diarrhea, bilious affections, headache and costiveness. How is it the sanitary people do not give out your pills?

Yours with great respect, PAUL P. DUFOUR, Co. A, Thirteenth Heavy Artillery, Bermuda Hundred, Va.

WOULD THIS HAVE BEEN CONSUMPTION?

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 20, 1861.

Dr. BRANDRETH.

MY DEAR SIR: I have used your pills in my family for twenty-two years, and they have never failed to restore us when we have been sick.

In the diseases of early childhood and in infancy their value is indeed beyond estimate to affectionate parents. Hooping-cough, worms, measles, scarlet fever, small-pox, all, in my experience, have yielded to BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I have reared a large family, and in twenty-five years have never had any other medicine in my house but BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills.

Some years ago a violent cold settled upon my lungs; belonging to a consumptive family, I was greatly alarmed by the hard and continual cough, which appeared to be unrelieved. Having great faith, I determined to test the power of BRANDRETH'S PILLS to the very utmost. I took in twenty-four hours fifty pills. When the last dose operated, I felt the spot about the pit of my stomach radiate, spread out, and with a long breath my cough was gone. In a few days I regained my usual health. I have known of many cases equally remarkable, and to which I shall be pleased to refer, if you so desire.

I am, with great respect, yours truly, DANIEL McDONALD, No. 643 Ferry-st., Newark, N. J.

The following letter relative to BRANDRETH'S PILLS demands attention from invalids:

CONSUMPTION CURED.

HAMMONTON, N. J., May 7, 1861.

Dr. BRANDRETH—*Dear Sir*: I have long wanted to write to you and express my gratitude for the beneficial effects that I have experienced in my own family, and in hundreds—aye, thousands of others—by the use of Brandreth's Pills. The first year my friend Brockway sold your Pills in Boston (1838), I was then in a declining state of health, and my friends, as well as myself, supposed that my earthly voyage would soon terminate. Mr. Brockway urged me to take the Brandreth Pills; but having used so much medicine, with no good effect, I was more inclined to let nature take its course, and calmly submit to my fate. Mr. Brockway offered to give me one dozen boxes if I would take them as prescribed. By this I saw he had great faith in them, and I finally consented to take them, but not as a gift. I went home, and went at it most hopelessly. After taking one box, I began to feel better. Well, sir, when I had used up my twelve boxes, I was a well, healthy man, my weight having gone from one hundred and thirty-one pounds up to one hundred and fifty-two pounds. I then ordered a supply, and between that time and the present I have retailed three thousand dollars worth of these invaluable Pills, and am quite sure that I have thereby been instrumental in saving, not hundreds, but thousands of lives.

Yours, truly, C. J. FAY, P. M.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, BRANDRETH BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Observe: the genuine BRANDRETH'S PILLS must have my PRIVATE GOVERNMENT STAMP on each Box, on which in White Letters is B. BRANDRETH. Without this security you may get a base counterfeit.

CATARRH—Rheumatism—Sick Headache—Neuralgic Premonitions—Three Health Items. Nursing—Erysipelas—Presence of Mind. Eating—Air and Health—The March No. (15 cts) of Poisons—Vice of Youth—Hall's Journal of Health. Apples—Follies 15—$1½ Yearly. New-York. Three P's—Diet for Sick—No. 12 Union-square. Catarrh and Effects, April No., by Professor Daniels.

TO CURE DISTURBED SLEEP.—Add one table-spoon full of Dr. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINEAPPLE CIDER to a tumbler of cold water, and drink before you retire. If that does not make you sleep, take two table-spoons full of the Cider. For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, SOLE AGENT, Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., N. Y.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT and unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH.